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the best on the market. 20c., 35c., 50c.
Colossal's Wincaris
the great English tonic, a large shipment
just in. For sale at
D. E. CAMPBELL'S
Prescription Store,
Fort and Douglas St.
We are prompt. We are careful, and
our prices are right.

The Daily Colonist.

ESTABLISHED IN 1858.

VOL. XCVII.—NO. 132.

VICTORIA, B. C., SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1907

FURNACE COAL
HALL & WALKER
100 Government St., Phone 83.

THIRTY-TWO PAGES

REAL EBONY

FOR XMAS GIFTS

Bids fair to be extremely popular this season. Why buy cheap-looking imitations when you can procure a genuine Ebony article here at a very modest price—a Manicure piece as low (to use our own Chinook slang), as two bits. Importing in immense quantities direct from the manufacturers in France for spot cash, and thus having the largest stock of Ebony goods in B.C., enables us to quote lower figures than you'll find elsewhere. Ebony Hair Brushes from 75c up. Other articles higher and lower priced, such as:

Toilet Sets, Manicure Sets, Men's Military Brushes, Nail Brushes, Mirrors, Clothes Brushes, Hat Brushes, Pomade or Cream Jars, Powder Boxes, Glove Stretchers, Glove Powderers, Curling Tongs, etc., etc., all stamped real ebony and guaranteed by

Challoner and Mitchell.
Govt St VICTORIA. B.C.

"Solid pudding against empty praise."

Alexander Pope.

Xmas Puddings

Most of the good housekeepers are making their Puddings now, ready for the great festival. Most Victorian housekeepers know that this is headquarters for:

Sweet Cleaned Currents, per lb.....	10c	Sultana Raisins, per lb.....	15c
Shelled Almonds, per lb.....	50c	Valencia Raisins, 2 lbs.....	25c
Shelled Walnuts, per lb.....	50c	Seeded Raisins, Dixi brand, 2 packages.....	25c
Demerara Sugar, 3 lbs.....	25c	Sweet Apple Cider, per bottle.....	25c
Raw Sugar, 4 lbs.....	25c	Brandy, per pint 50c, per quart.....	1.00
Morton's Pure Spices, per bottle.....	25c		

DIXI H. ROSS & COMPANY

Cash Grocers: 111 Government St.

The Up-to-date Girl

knows that our Blucher cut, flexible sole Shoes are made for bad weather and her comfort generally. We would call attention to our present "Special"

\$3.50—Ladies' Shoe—\$3.50

GRANDEST VALUE IN VICTORIA

McCandless Bros. & Cathcart

New Number 555 Johnson St., Victoria

Your shoes will be right if you get them here

Caution

Refreshment Department, House of Lords.

Copy of Certificate

As various brands of Whisky are from time to time advertised and sold under the name "House of Lords Whiskey," or other words implying that the whisky is the Scotch Whisky as supplied to the House of Lords,

I hereby certify that James Munroe and Son, Limited, Dalwhinnie Distillery, Strathspey, N.B., are hereby authorised purveyors of Scotch Whisky, to the House of Lords, and no whisky is the genuine Scotch Whisky as supplied to the refreshment department of the House of Lords, unless it bears on each bottle this certificate.

(Signed)

WILLIAM CASBON,
Superintendent of the Refreshment Department of the House of Lords, London.

Ask for James Munroe & Son's "House of Lords" Whisky. If your dealer cannot supply you, kindly phone

Wholesale Agents
PITHER & LEISER

FIFTY MILLIONS IN YELLOW METAL

New York Financial Institutions Increase Imports of Gold

CONFIDENT FEELING GROWS

European Capital Expected to Seek Investment in American Stocks

New York, Nov. 9.—The financial situation made further progress today toward the resumption of normal conditions. Gold was engaged to bring the total for this movement up to more than \$50,000,000, an unprecedented requisition of the yellow metal in the history of New York finance, while the bank statement was more favorable than had been expected, showing a loss of but \$3,133,000 in the banks' cash holdings, and the stock market was firm, most of the active shares showing advances on the day's trading.

The bank statement does not show the full benefits of the gold received from London, for the statement is calculated on a basis of averages for each day of the week, and the greater part of the gold was received late in the week. Thus a statement of the condition of the banks at the close of business today would show their cash supplies to be much larger than under the average system computations.

Next week there will be more arrivals of gold, and all of that received this week will figure for the full week, so that next week's statement is expected to show large gains in the reserves.

While the deficit in the reserve is \$1,000,000 it should be noted that the cash on hand is still twenty per cent of all deposits, including those made by the government, which are secured by collateral. This is five per cent less than that required by the twenty-five per cent rule, but it is five per cent more than the local institutions are called upon to maintain under the state banking laws.

Notable advances were made by the active shares in the stock market during the week, today's close showing higher prices as follows: Union Pacific, 24½; U.S. Steel, 1½; U. S. Steel, 4½; Reading, 3½; Pennsylvania, 4½; Northern Pacific, 1½; New York Central, 2½; Missouri Pacific, 1½; Great Northern, 2½; St. Paul, 2½; and American Sugar, 3.

The subtreasury today transferred for banks \$615,000, of which \$235,000 went to San Francisco; \$200,000 to Chicago, and \$180,000 in small lots to other points. On the arrival of the gold which has been engaged abroad by the banks in other cities, it will be transferred through the sub-treasuries to destination. Nearly a million dollars in specie was brought in by the steamer Le Touraine, which arrived today while the Celtic brought in half a million dollars.

A financial force that will furnish a mighty up-lift to the monetary situation in the United States may make itself felt in the near future, when European investors, according to views expressed today by international banking houses, come into the New York market to purchase standard securities, the prices of which have been forced to low levels by urgent liquidation.

Purchase of American securities on a large scale for foreign investment spell further gold imports of a large proportion, and the opinion was freely expressed today that millions would be soon poured into New York to pay for securities bought at the present levels.

Arbitrage houses already report purchases of an investment character by English houses, and as conditions improve, these will increase.

England and the continent bought largely of American securities last March, when the local market was suffering from a severe decline.

"We are going again to have some features of 1893 over again," said a member of an important banking house today.

"After the storm came the calm in that year, and while we are adjusting ourselves to a new order of affairs, the European investor came into our market and bought heavily of our stocks, which did more than anything else to bring needed gold to our shores. The storm center is now behind us, and purchases for foreign account will soon help swell our credit abroad and prevent a cessation of gold imports. I give London advices that many English institutions are disposing of English and Argentine rails in preparation for investment in this market, a money stringency brought about by an excess of our prosperity can never be revocative of distrust of our institutions, and with a clearing situation the capital of Europe will find its way here for investment when the yield on the investment is greater than in any other financial market in the world."

John Oliver at Nelson

Nelson, Nov. 9.—John Oliver, M.P.P. for Delta, arrived from the coast this evening on a brief visit.

A Notable Compliment

London, Nov. 9.—The London Globe says the elevation of Sir Charles Tupper to the privy council is perhaps the greatest personal compliment which in these days can be conferred.

Want Higher Wages

Toronto Nov. 9.—The engineers and firemen on the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway are asking the Ontario government, which operates the line, for an increase of wages.

Government Deposits

Ottawa, Nov. 9.—The net amount deposit of the Dominion government in chartered banks of Canada is \$5,355,000, and by the provincial governments \$10,155,120. The Dominion government deposits for September were about a million less than in August.

VERY YOUNG THIEVES

Sad Spectacle Witnessed in Winnipeg Police Court—Result of a Mother's Negligency

Winnipeg, Nov. 9.—Baby thieves, with their bright eyes and pink faces, were the sensation in police court circles today. Ralph, Emil and Tiny Minch, three children, 6, 8, and 10 years of age, were charged with stealing. It was thought when the case was called that it would turn out to be the usual trouble when small children are charged with theft. The evidence given by the small prisoners, however, showed that this was the worst case of its kind to come up in the police court for many years.

Standing in the prisoners' dock the little ones, none large enough to see over the rail, pleaded guilty to the charges read to them. Ralph, the oldest boy, stated that he and his brother and sister had stolen many articles. Detective Green, who was working on the case, exhibited in court a gold watch, knife, bunch of keys, gold locket, purse containing three dollars and several other articles.

The prisoners stated that they had been in the habit of going to houses and picking up anything that they thought would be valuable. The 6-year old tot was always left outside with a whistle which he was instructed to blow if he saw an officer approaching.

The father of the children was in court. He said that his wife was neglecting her children. She had joined the Seventh Day Adventists, and was devoting all her time to reading the doctrines of that church. Magistrate said that the Adventists should be brought to court for putting such silly notions into the woman's head.

The case was remanded for a week. The oldest boy will be sent to the children's aid home where he will be kept for a time at least.

Fining Street Railway

Winnipeg, Nov. 9.—The board of control decided to issue a writ against the street railway company for \$9,000, being the total fines imposed because it did not provide the requisite number of cars for service.

Shot For Kept of Beer.

Buffalo, Nov. 9.—Peter Coronile, driver of a brewery wagon, was shot through the body this afternoon when he attempted to regain possession of a small keg of beer, stolen from his wagon. The police are looking for three Polish youths, Paul Teola, John Zack and Stanislaus Banazak. It is alleged that they raided the beer wagon, and that Teola fired on Coronile. There is no chance for his recovery.

NEWS SUMMARY

Page

1—Premier's speech at Guildhall. Great imports of gold. Industrial peace foundation.

2—Robert Howe, insurance expert of the Canadian Fire Underwriters' association in Victoria to investigate conditions. Destruction of unsanitary buildings to be proceeded with. British Columbia fruit in favor in the old country. G. T. P. route through mountains decided. General local news.

3—Judgment given in the Sage and Kishenehi creeks coal and oil lands case.

4—Editorial.

5—News of the mainland. Hotel arrivals.

6—General local news.

7—English traveler's warm tribute to Victoria. City council will again discuss liquor question tomorrow night.

Baron d'Ussel, representative of French government refused permission to go to United States. Only one hundred applications for servants received by Salvation Army. General local news.

8—In woman's realm.

9—Reminiscences of "John Sharpe" Quatsino's man of mystery. Local news. Letters to the editor.

10—Marine.

11—Financial and commercial.

12—Real estate advertisements.

13—Real estate advertisements.

14—Classified want ads and real estate advertisements.

15—Sport.

16—David Spencer Limited's ad.

MAGAZINE SECTION

17—Illustrated article descriptive of the charms of Portage Inlet, at the head of Victoria arm. Reminiscences of the early days. The country of big bear.

18—The working of block signals. How experts fight the bubonic plague. Outsider's views of the Dominion of Canada.

19—Wireless messages between ship and shore. Review of a true wonder book of brave exploits. Paper on scientific road building. Frenchmen who rose to eminence.

20—An hour with the editor.

21—Feminine fancies and home circle chat.

22—The simple life.

23—Queer things about Persia. Short story, "Ilyas," by Tolstoi. Do society women drink excessively?

24—For the young folks.

25—Services in the city churches.

26—Sketch of Lloyd-George.

27—Letters of Queen Victoria. Value of evidence in everyday life.

28—Stage offerings for the week.

29—Splendid tribute to Mr. R. L. Borden. Poems of John Bannister Tabb. Rosebery's great speech at the unveiling of the statue to Queen Victoria at Leith.

30—A physician on tobacco's effects. Legal solid gold.

31—The world of labor.

32—The new tariff of Australia.

PROMOTION OF INDUSTRIAL PEACE

Trustees and Committee of Foundation Meet to Prepare Plans

TO EXAMINE LEMIEUX ACT

Hope is Entertained That Work of Institution Will Be Effective

CANADIAN LAND SCANDALS

Canadian Economist Makes Comment on What it Regards as the Situation

Montreal, Nov. 9.—A special London cable says: The Economist today discusses the corruption in connection with the management of Northwest lands. Regarding Sir Wilfrid Laurier's personal position, the Economist says: "Laurier is as poor as when he first entered public life, forty years ago, and would be no richer if he remained for fifty years longer, not being a money-maker in either the good or the bad sense of the term." The worst his opponents can allege is that he has been remiss in not ordering an inquiry into the Interior department and not dismissing those about him who make a vulgar display of riches, acquired no one knows how, unless by official malversation on a grand scale. Meanwhile the Liberals are able to show on behalf of the evil factors in their camp that leading members of the opposition made a pile of money out of the western lands by methods that will not bear the light."

The Economist examples Hon. Mr. Foster and says his defense is complete and his high character is untarnished, but adds that other prominent Conservatives do not fare so well, having put themselves under obligation to bonus hunters.

The Economist adds that the whole business is very desperate. The worst of it is that apparently the people love to have it so.

PREMIER'S SPEECH AT THE GUILDFHALL

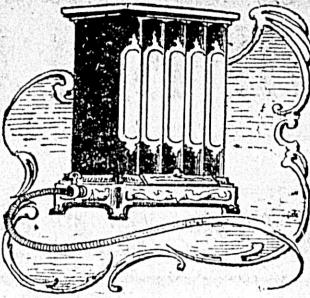
Sir Henry Refers to British Foreign and Domestic Affairs

PEACE CONFERENCE'S WORK

Sir John Fisher's Encouraging Statement Regarding the Navy

London, Nov. 9.—The celebration of the sixty-sixth anniversary of King Edward's birthday was brought to a fitting close at the inaugural banquet of the new Lord Mayor of London, Sir John C. Bell, at the Guildhall tonight. For the first time since the brief regime of Lord Rosebery in the early 90's, a

DON'T SIT IN A CHILLY ROOM



It's foolish, it's dangerous. A gas heater is a necessity in this climate—safe, clean, economical.

CHEAPEST HEAT YOU CAN HAVE

So handy, too, to have gas-heat on tap to turn off when the room is warm enough. Any size Heater you desire here at any price you wish to pay—\$3.50 to \$15.00; all good, reliable heaters.

VICTORIA GAS COMPANY LTD.

Corner Fort and Langley Streets

NEW SEASON'S FRUITS From Other Climes.

Blue Ribbon Raisins, 16 oz. package, each	15c
Valencia Raisins, 2 lbs. for	25c
Sultana Raisins, per lb.	15c
Mixed Peel, per lb.	20c
Jordan Almonds, per lb.	75c
Valencia Almonds, per lb.	50c
Almond Paste, per lb.	75c
Ground Almonds, per lb.	75c

THE FAMILY CASH STORE

CORNER YATES AND DOUGLAS STREETS

Phone 312 W. O. WALLACE Phone 312

STYLE TELLS



BUT PRICES COUNT

The man who desires his money to bring him the best possible returns on his wearing apparel should rely considerably upon the judgment of his clothier. We sell the 20th Century Brand

SUITS AND OVER-COATS \$15 to \$30

because the materials and workmanship are excellent; because there is a style and individuality about the cut, fit and "hang" of these garments that is unequalled by any other ready-to-wear attire. Doubtless the reason why this brand is worn by the best dressed men in Victoria.

WILSONS

83 GOVT ST VICTORIA, B.C.

R. P. Rithet & Co. VICTORIA, B.C.

Importers and Commission Merchants

Grain Bags. Salt. Blacksmith Coal.

Write for Quotations

Telephone 111

OBITUARY NOTICES

AN ELABORATE TRousseau

Display of Princess Bonaparte's Wedding Garments Sets All Paris to Talking

Paris, Nov. 9.—The trousseau of Princess Bonaparte, whose marriage to Prince George of Greece will be celebrated next month, has been put on exhibition, and has set all Paris to discussing it. Such a magnificent display of feminine finery had not been seen here since the Third Republic. There are sixty-five different costumes complete, a dozen hats, a profusion of costly furs and sables, linens and piles of dainty lingerie. The lingerie alone cost \$80,000, the beautiful skirts and other garments which the bride will wear on her wedding day attracting special attention.

The funeral of Patrick Lynch, the seaman who died on the barque *Eliza Lynch* a few hours after she left port, took place yesterday from Smith's undertaking parlors to Ross Bay cemetery. Rev. J. Grundy read the funeral service.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Murton will take place at 2 p.m. tomorrow from the family residence, 16 Market street, to Centennial Methodist church, where service will be conducted by Rev. S. J. Thompson.

The funeral of the late Miss Ballie will take place this afternoon at 3 o'clock from Hanna's undertaking parlors to Ross Bay cemetery. Rev. H. A. Carson will conduct the services.

Back to Newspaper Work.

Edmonton, Nov. 9.—Edward A. Buchanan, provincial librarian, has resigned. The Lethbridge Herald, with which he was formerly identified, is about to launch a daily edition, and Mr. Buchanan will assume charge of the new venture.

LONDON PAPER UPON FRUIT FROM PROVINCE

Calls British Columbia One of
Most Promising Sources
of Supply

The popularity of British Columbia fruit in Great Britain is being constantly referred to in the British press. The fruit of the province has been brought to the attention of the public largely through the measures adopted by the present provincial government in sending fruit exhibits to the various parts of the British Isles in charge of a competent authority.

An article in the London Daily Telegraph of October 12 has been forwarded to the Colonist by the provincial inspector of fruit pests, with the following letter:

Sir—As rapidly growing in British Columbia is rapidly coming to the front as one of our most promising industries, and as the Colonist has always been a most loyal ally of the fruit-grower, I take pleasure in sending you a clipping from the London Telegraph of October 12, which was kindly sent to me by Col. Warren, another good friend of horticulture.

As there is a direct reference to "Cox's Orange Pippin" as being one of the best varieties in the English market, and as this variety is doing exceedingly well in British Columbia orchards, from Vancouver Island to Kootenay, I believe the article in the Telegraph will be of great interest to your readers, and perhaps serve as a guide in the choice of varieties.

I have just completed a tour through the orchards of the mainland, from Vancouver to Fernie, and find that the following varieties have all done well, and suffered nothing from the severity of last winter, viz., "Grimes' Golden," "Cox's Orange Pippin," "Wagner," "Wealthy," "King of Tomkins," "Gravenstein," "Blenheim Orange," "McIntosh Red," "Jonathan," and "Ontario." These are all profitable varieties and seemingly hardy. There are, of course, many other good varieties which could be named, but these have come through a winter of exceptional severity unscathed.

You will be pleased to hear that in the suburbs of Rossland, at an altitude of 3,450 feet, excellent apples, pears, cherries, plums, prunes, gooseberries, currants, raspberries, and other small fruits were grown this season. The most remarkable feature of this horticultural development is the fact that none of the trees suffered at all by the severe frosts of last winter.

All this goes to prove that we have in this glorious province the most favorable conditions for producing with absolute safety to the grower the best fruit that can be grown anywhere in North America. There is a great future for the industry in British Columbia, and a great deal more fruit than any of us ever suspected.

Every trip that I make furnishes me with surprising facts re the area of excellent land that is soon to become the happy homes of thousands of families of industrious, clean-living people.

THOMAS CUNNINGHAM, Provincial Inspector of Fruit Pests.

The following extracts from the article will prove of interest to horticulturists:

At the present time the state of the apple market in Covent Garden and other important markets, such as Spitalfields, discloses a state of affairs strikingly illustrative of the avidity with which the best varieties are purchased, whilst inferior kinds are well-nigh unsaleable. The English apple crop of the present year may be described on the light side, although just at the moment there is a sufficiency of cooking apples, most of which are realizing low prices, the ever-increasing demand being for dessert varieties. Whilst larger quantities of cooking apples are worth no more than 4d. to 5s. per bushel (for best large samples), that excellent dessert apple, the Cox's Orange Pippin, is easily saleable at anything from 10s. to 25s. per bushel. This is to some extent accounted for by the scarcity of the Cox's Orange Pippin and its well-deserved popularity, but even taking these facts into consideration, the disparity in the prices quoted is a clear indication that a really first-class article is worthy of special attention on the part of the producer. The fine weather with which we were favored during September is largely accountable for the saving of this year's apple crop, although just at the moment there is a sufficiency of cooking apples, most of which are realizing low prices, the ever-increasing demand being for dessert varieties. Whilst larger quantities of cooking apples are worth no more than 4d. to 5s. per bushel (for best large samples), that excellent dessert apple, the Cox's Orange Pippin, is easily saleable at anything from 10s. to 25s. per bushel. 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Lots in Alberni

Purchased a year ago for one hundred dollars

Are Selling to well informed people for One Thousand and One Hundred Dollars Cash

In two years they will be worth three times that amount. The lots we are selling enable the small investor to get in on easy terms and reap the same benefit as the big fellow.

On Monday we shall have special maps showing

What Alberni Means to the C.P.R.

On Wednesday, our Mr. Cuthbert may leave for the east, and all lots unsold will be raised in price. There will never be a better buy in B.C. than lots in 45 are today.

The selling agents are: Lee & Fraser, Day & Boggs,

Loeving & Co., Heiserman & Co., Swinerton & Oddy.

Herbert Cuthbert & Co.

General Agents

616 Fort Street

We Have the Exclusive Sale of

The Greatest Bargain in a Victoria Home

EVER OFFERED FOR SALE

The residence stands in spacious grounds, (three lots worth \$1,100 each) planted with beautiful shrubs and lots of fruit trees and is surrounded by a fir hedge and a SPLENDID STONE WALL (over 300 feet long). The house is built upon massive stone walls and contains drawing room, sitting room, dining room, kitchen, store rooms, 4 bedrooms and beautiful bath room. The drawing room is handsomely decorated, being hand painted in Newton's oil paints and is one of the finest pieces of work in the city. There is sewer connection, hot and cold water, electric light, gas for cooking, a cement basement, and all the rooms are heated by furnace. The fine French cooking range, linoleum and blinds go with the house, which is in perfect order and scrupulously clean. There is a stable, motor house, and other outbuildings, and cement walks.

The location is high, commanding a fine view of the city and straits.

THE LIST PRICE WAS \$12,000

And the house could not be built today as was built for less money, but owing to exceptional circumstances

THE PRICE IS NOW ONLY \$9,500

for quick sale. And as the owners are not anxious for the money, \$6,000 may remain on mortgage at 7 per cent.

THERE IS NOT A MORE HOMELIKE HOME

in the city, nor a better investment. The first person to close gets it.

HERBERT CUTHBERT & CO.

VICTORIA The Los Angeles REAL ESTATE ALBERNI The Manchester of Canada of the Pacific

In order that Mr. Cuthbert may take an good a list of Victoria property east with him, all who desire to sell a home, a farm or a business at a fair price should send in particulars at once.

616 FORT STREET

TREVOR KEENE

Auctioneer and Appraiser

Late W. T. Hardacre, oldest established Auction Business in the City.

Salerooms:

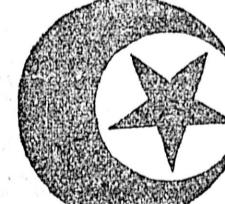
77 and 79 DOUGLAS STREET

House and Stock Sales Conducted

Cash advanced on goods consigned for sale without interest.

TREVOR KEENE - Auctioneer

Tel. A712.



MAYNARD & SON

AUCTIONEERS

Instructed by MRS. A. D. NEAL, we will sell at her residence, (NEW) 823 CORMORANT STREET,

Wednesday 13th at 2 p.m.

ALL HER

FURNITURE AND EFFECTS

including sideboard, dining-room extension table, 6 dining room chairs, large rocker, Japanese tables, rugs, wall cabinets, stuffed birds, large lot of pictures, walnut bedroom suite, spring and top mattress, toilet set, red arm chair, Japanese picture lot of matting, hardwood bedroom suite, spring and top mattress, pictures, rugs, hall stand, lamps, brass occasional table, piano lamp, jardinières, very good Victoria 6-hole cook stove, kitchen table, cooking utensils, cocktail and cage, crockery chinaware, wash tub and board, etc. On view Tuesday afternoon.

MAYNARD & SON - Auctioneers

AUCTION

Instructed by Mrs. D. Hart, I will sell at her residence, 62 John street, Rock Bay, on Tuesday, Nov. 12, at 2 p.m.:

Desirable Furniture Etc.

B. W. hand carved parlor suite, B. W. marble top library table, 2 marble clocks, oil paintings and engravings, hall leather seat chair, plush covered couch, cushions, handsome B. W. bedroom set, marble top with combination washstand, box and hair mattresses, B. W. rockers and chairs, large plate glass' mirror, occasional tables and chairs, screen, blankets, toiletware, ornaments, book cabinet, 6-hole cook stove, hump, carpet sweater, pedestal ex table, silverware, glassware, splendid dinner service, linoleum, Economy cook stove, kitchen utensils, trunk, flat irons, matting, garden hose, tools, meat safe, step-ladder, etc. On view Monday afternoon and day of sale.

W. JONES, Auctioneer

Fast Time on Water.

Paris, Nov. 9.—M. Lelais, with a hydroplane, covered two kilometers in 1 minute 55 seconds yesterday, which is at the rate of 60 miles an hour. This constitutes a world's record for this sort of machine. The experiment was timed by Santos Dumont and Ferber. It was conducted on the Seine in the presence of a large number of automobile and aeronautic experts.

The Auctioneer, Stewart Williams.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

Messrs. Williams & Janion

duly instructed will dispose of a large quantity of NAVAL STORES by public auction, at the Naval Yard, Esquimalt, about the middle of this month.

Full particulars and date will be advised later.

The Auctioneer, Stewart Williams.

Brakeman Killed.

Grand Forks, B.C. Nov. 9.—A brakeman on the G. N. Ry. named N. W. Lang was instantly killed on the Phoenix branch last night while coupling cars. The unfortunate man stumbled and fell between two cars, being killed at once, his head being terribly disfigured as well as his body.

Monkey Brand Soap creams "Kitchen utensils, steel, iron and tinware, knives and forks, and all kinds of cutlery."

CRANBROOK GROUP OF CLAIMANTS WIN OUT

Verdict Regarding Disputed Lands on Sage and Kisheneen Creeks

The Cranbrook group of claimants to the disputed oil and coal claims on Sage and Kisheneen creeks in Southeast Kootenay have been awarded them by the decision of Judge Wilson, just delivered at Cranbrook. The value of the properties is estimated in the neighborhood of \$300,000. John Watt of this city and a number of associates were interested but, according to the decision, their contention is not sustained by the court.

The case follows certain legislation introduced at the last session of the legislature when a bill legalising the licences issued by the government was passed, making an appeal to the county court possible.

The Leckie-Tupper group, the Bowman-Leonard group, the Greenwood group, the Cranbrook group and the Watt group were all claimants, their stakings overlapping one another. The Watt group is the Victoria syndicate and should not be confused with the Cranbrook group which includes several people by the name of Watt, also Judge Wilson finds the following is the full text of the judgment received last evening by R. T. Elliot, who represented the local claimants:

In the county court of East Kootenay, Holden, at Cranbrook; in the matter of the coal mines act, and in the matter of certain applications for licences on Sage and Kisheneen creeks, November 4, 1907.

Certain applications herein have been brought before me under the Coal Mines act, and as a result of those applications five sets of claimants appeared at the hearing. These claimants for convenience, I will describe as follows. (1) The Leckie-Tupper group; (2) The Bowman-Leonard group; (3) The Greenwood group; (4) The Cranbrook group, and (5) The Watts group. The application in regard to the last group only is for an order leading to a lease under the amendment of 1907.

I will therefore first deal with the facts as alleged by the claimants in each group. The first in priority is the Bowman-Leonard. The facts as alleged by the claimants are that they located their ground (long previously discovered by them to be oil bearing) in August, 1895; that after protracted location, they immediately started for the government office at Donald, some 200 miles away, in order to have the necessary applications filed, and notices posted and advertised; that on the way they were informed that the government agent for the district was then in the lower country, and that they immediately went to his camp and tendered him the necessary fees and the applications for their licence; that they duly mailed copies of the notices to the government agent's office for posting under the Coal Mine act. The government agent refused the applications and tender on the ground that

I certainly must be governed by the evidence of surveyors, such as McVittie and Leckie, on this point that it was absolutely impossible for Watt to have done any such staking. In addition, dealing with the question apart from the expert evidence, it certainly appears incredible to me that such staking could be done up mountain-sides and across valleys. On this point much has been said as to the evidence of the witness Brown in contradiction of that of McVittie. Brown went in with McVittie when the Cranbrook group was located and acted as guide. I am convinced that McVittie's evidence on this point was correct, and the kindest thing I can say of Brown's story is that he was mistaken, or has forgotten. Many credible parties were over the ground apart from McVittie and Brown, and no sign of these posts spoken of by Brown were ever seen by any of them. But the result in my mind as to this staking is governed by several material facts, as follows:

1—Its perfect accuracy, when the staking was done by a layman with inaccurate instruments over a rough country.

2—The fact that all the posts from the claims have disappeared except two, which were the two key posts.

3—That no other posts were on the ground when the surveyor went there, and he was only shown points to start from.

4—That no evidence exists of the making of any posts in the locality in which they were claimed to be, such as chips, tops of trees, or stumps.

5—Watt, according to his own evidence, claims that he located on a compass variation of 23 degrees 30 minutes, while his surveyor's field notes show a survey based on a variation of 24 degrees, 40 minutes, while the survey in each case corresponds exactly with the staking. Such being my finding, I conclude that the staking was at least not properly done, nor was it done at all in 1900.

Staking Was Done.

3—I come then to the next staking as alleged in point of time, namely, the Cranbrook group and the James Baker, Ida Baker, W. F. Gurd and C. Hutchison claims of the Greenwood group, all staked in August, 1900. It is alleged that these claims were properly staked on the ground, that all proper notices were posted on the ground and in the proper offices, that the necessary advertising was forthwith done and all necessary documents filed with the proper officer and proper fees paid; that the applicants had issued to them on October 3, 1904, prospecting licenses and that they performed the necessary statutory work and paid the requisite fee for renewals and have had renewals granted them from year to year to date, and I find such matters as a fact.

Entitled to Licenses.

4—The next staking in order is that of the Tupper-Leckie group, which was done in September, 1901. It is alleged that these claims were properly staked on the ground, that all proper notices were posted and advertised forthwith, and all necessary papers filed in the proper office and fees tendered for licenses; that the applications for a license under the act were refused; that the petitioners have consistently, insistently and persistently pressed for statutory licenses (instead of the licenses issued in pursuance of the order-in-council); that they were and are now entitled to the same. These petitioners have brought the fees for the licenses into court. I find as a fact that the petitioners have taken all necessary steps as alleged for obtaining licenses. In my opinion the licenses should have been granted (subject to conflict with the Cranbrook group and four other claims named), and these applicants are now entitled to the same for such ground as is not covered by other applicants prior in time, which point I will deal with later.

Your stomach is overworked, abused, fagged out. The gastric and digestive juices are weak, the muscles of the stomach are jaded, and the whole business needs new life. It needs something which will take hold of the food as it comes in and do the digesting, and let your stomach take a rest.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets do that very thing. They contain a most powerful ingredient which helps the stomach in the process of digestion, cures dyspepsia, sour stomach, indigestion, heartburn, eructations, acidity or fermentation. They invigorate the stomach, increase the flow of gastric juice, and do two-thirds of what the stomach would have to do without them. That gives the stomach some rest, and a chance to get right again.

You will feel the change first in your mind and heart, and then over your whole body. You'll feel easy and sweet. That's the object.

Send us your name and address to-day and we will at once send you with a sample package free. Address F. A. Stuart Co., 150 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

Also Had Rights.

5—I then come to the last group, the Greenwood claims. The first four of these, i.e., James Baker, Ida Baker, W. F. Gurd and C. Hutchison, I have dealt with in the Cranbrook group. As to the others, it is alleged, and I find as a fact, that all necessary legal steps were taken to entitle the parties applying to have licenses granted under the act if there was any vacant ground to which they could attach.

Entitled to Priority.

3. The next group in order is the Cranbrook group, and I find these claims to be valid and entitled to priority. Here it may be convenient to deal with the question of abandonment.

Entitled to Priority.

As to Other Claims.

As to the Tupper-Leckie group, I find that they had, and still have, rights

to the land was under reserves and could not be staked as oil lands, or otherwise dealt with. The applicants after repeated attempts to have their applications accepted, bowed to the inevitable and did nothing further at that time in regard to their applications.

In 1904, however, hearing that the country was open and that applications were being made for licences there, they without restaking applied in the usual course and took all the proper necessary steps by advertising and otherwise, and had granted to them the licence in the form provided by the special order-in-council approved in June, 1904, and that the same have been renewed from year to year. The facts as alleged, I find as a fact to be true. This location only covers certain ground on Sage creek.

Second Location.

2. The second location as alleged was that of the Watt group in July 1900. The facts as alleged are that the applicants properly located; that they made the usual applications and tendered the necessary fees to the department at Victoria, B.C.; that they were informed that the land was under reserve and that no licence could be granted; that they attended on the officials of the department on numerous occasions and had further correspondence from that time until 1904; that in 1904 the applicants duly advertised their notices, filed the applications in the office of the government agent at Fort Steele, posted notices in the government office and had the special licence under the 1904 order-in-council granted to them and the same have been renewed from year to year. The only fact in dispute in this matter is the question of proper staking or, for that matter, staking at all. On that point a great mass of evidence has been tendered. I must find as a fact that Watt did not make proper stakings in 1900. It is inexplicable to me how a man could go into a rough country such as this and stake out the groups of claims this man did without leaving any fractions, or having any claims short. In other words, he made an absolutely perfect staking to, in each case, take in every inch of ground he required and not go an inch further. If it had been suggested that the ground had been surveyed beforehand, and he had placed his posts guided by that survey, he could not have done more perfect work.

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The Colonist.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability
27 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.

J. S. H. Matson, Managing Director

The Daily Colonist

Delivered by carrier at 85 cents per month, or 75 cents if paid in advance; mailed postpaid to any part of Canada (except the city or suburban districts, which are covered by our carriers), or the United Kingdom, at the following rates:

One year	\$5.00
Three months	1.25
Six months	2.50

London Office, 90-93 Fleet Street

A RAILWAY POLICY

The construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway will open the north central part of this province and lead to the building of a new city some four hundred miles north of the present settled parts of the province, and to that city the trade of a very wide and valuable area will naturally, to a very large degree, be attracted. The Colonist is not so insular in its ideas as to object to this. On the contrary, it will hall with great satisfaction the development which will follow the construction of this railway and the establishment of its Pacific terminus.

At the same time, we are not unmindful of the fact that the part of the province to be developed thereby is practically without population, and is separated from the settled portions by a broad belt of country, which, though abounding in resources, is only very sparsely peopled. These southern parts of the province has paid vast sums of money into the Dominion treasury, which have never been repaid in public works or otherwise, and they will have to bear a large share of whatever charge the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific may be upon the finances of the Dominion. We are not seeking to make any political point out of these facts, because such conditions are probably inseparable from the opening up of a new country. We are only stating them for the sake of bringing forward one of the grounds upon which, in our humble judgment, it is desirable that something additional should be attempted in the way of railway construction to what is now immediately in sight. The Colonist has always taken the position that the people, who are now living in the province and have invested their labor and capital in it, should be given an opportunity to enjoy as good a share as possible of the benefits to be derived from the opening of new areas. It has steadily urged that steps ought to be taken whereby the existing coast cities can participate in the vast business that is certain to be developed in the great northeastern portion of the province and in that part of Alberta of which Edmonton is the centre. It has also contended for the adoption of a policy whereby the great area lying between the main line of the Canadian Pacific on the south and the proposed route of the Grand Trunk Pacific on the north can be opened for settlement and the development of its great mineral resources. In pursuance of this policy it has persistently urged both upon the Dominion and Provincial governments, and especially upon the former, that every reasonable means ought to be adopted to facilitate the immediate construction of a railway across the south central part of the province with connection with Victoria and Vancouver. We hold that this work should proceed simultaneously with the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific if possible, for it would be unwise policy from a provincial point of view not to provide that the older settled portions of British Columbia shall be put in such a position as will enable them to share upon equal terms with the newer commercial centre to be established in the north in the great business development certain to take place in the parts of British Columbia and Alberta above referred to.

We hope, therefore, that the Provincial government will be able to see its way clear to adopt a policy which will secure the early undertaking of such an enterprise as is above outlined, and we feel satisfied that any well considered plan will meet with the hearty approval of the public. It would be unreasonable to expect any railway company to undertake such a work without substantial assistance of some kind. By far the greater part of the area which the proposed railway would open up is in a state of nature. It contains all the elements of a great potential traffic, but it would be unreasonable to expect undated private enterprise to build a road between the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk Pacific, seeing that both these lines were heavily subsidized. It is not wholly the question of building a competing line. It is a railway which the people of the southern part of the province have a moral right to have constructed. In this province settlement will not go in advance of transportation and the great country lying between the two roads mentioned will long lie dormant unless it is opened by a railway. We submit these views to the serious consideration of the members of the Provincial government, with the hope that they will be able to devise some plan which will bring about the much to be desired object above advanced.

FINANCIAL MATTERS.

Most of the banks of the United States are doing business on clearing

house certificates. A clearing house certificate is a promise by the clearing house association to pay a certain sum of money. All the banks, which are members of the clearing house are security for the certificates. Within limitations these certificates are just as good as money. Merchants and others accept them, and the banks take them as cash. Seattle has been obliged to get upon this basis. It is very nearly impossible to draw coin or currency from the banks there, although an agreement has been reached whereby the pay rolls of the various industrial establishments will be met with money, if needed. Said a well known Seattle business man: "If you go to the bank with a check for \$500 they will perhaps give you \$20 in coin, if you would make out a good case for it; but usually you will have to be content with certificates." This is illegal we all know, but we are going to stand together until cash becomes available. This is really an admirable spirit and is the sort that breeds prosperity.

Referring especially to the case of Seattle the banks of that city have \$12,000,000 loan on call in Chicago and New York, but just now it cannot be called. If the money were out where it belongs there would be no financial stringency. This is the trouble with all the banks. They want to make big profits, so they send their money to New York or Wall street to gamble with. We may feel very sure that this thing is not likely to happen again to as great an extent as formerly. Yesterday's despatches told of what New York was doing to relieve the stringency in other parts of the country. If New York would pay back what it has borrowed from other parts of the country there would be no necessity for western banks to resort to the use of clearing house certificates.

THE WOMEN'S COUNCIL.

The Women's Council will be in session in this city during this week. This organization is one that is steadily growing in usefulness and popularity. Many people are under the impression that it is a sort of charitable body, but it is not. It concerns itself with all public questions having a bearing upon social, municipal and political conditions generally.

It aims at giving women an opportunity of learning what other women think on subjects of pressing interest. Within certain limitations such organizations cannot fail to be productive of good. Of course they cannot be expected to be omniscient any more than associations of men are. We assume prejudices and self-interest are not any more absent from an assemblage of women than from one of men, but the former possess one great advantage. They can discuss public questions without any one being under the impression that they are seeking political preferment.

We are informed that a very interesting programme has been arranged for the session, and a large attendance is expected. We suggest to the women of Victoria that they ought to take a great interest in work of this kind. The opinions expressed at meetings of the Women's Council are usually taken as representative of the feelings of the female part of the community. When the attendance is small, they cannot be representative in point of fact.

TEMPERANCE IN UNITED STATES

The progress made by the temperance movement in the United States is amazing. There are very few states in which the principle of local option has not been adopted by many counties, and in some instances the whole state has "gone dry" as the phrase is.

The movement is especially marked in the South, which was once supposed to be the great stronghold of whiskey. Even Kentucky, which has always been associated in the popular mind with colonels in frock coats engaged in the consumption or discussion of their favorite beverage, has gone for prohibition. It is easy both to overrate and underrate the effect of this remarkable movement. If any one should claim that the people of the "dry" states were about to abandon drinking habits absolutely, he would be absurd; on the other hand, should he say that prohibition will not prohibit and there will be as much drinking as ever, only the liquor will be worse, he would be greatly mistaken.

In the driest town in the United States, a man, who knows how, can probably get a drink of intoxicating liquor. General Neal Dow, the father of the prohibition movement in the United States, used to say to those who claimed that this was the case: "We have a law against murder, both human and divine law, and it is backed up by united public opinion, but some people commit murder just the same." Gen. Dow's chief claim for prohibition was that it was educative in its effects. He contended that if young people grew up to look upon the liquor traffic as illegal, it would lose all claim to respectability and become unpopular. He claimed also that if the sale of intoxicants were prohibited, the young would have temptation removed from their path, and those persons who were endeavoring to escape from drinking habits would find their task less difficult.

Notwithstanding all that has been alleged to the contrary, this has been the effect of prohibition in Maine, where it has the longest trial. The good results have not been as marked as was hoped, but any one who has mingled with crowds of State of Maine people will bear out the assertion that intoxicated men are very rare. Yet no man, who wants a drink when in a Maine city, need go thirsty.

The effect of this widespread move-

ment for the prohibition of the liquor traffic cannot fail to have an exceedingly important effect upon the future of the United States. The people will be the stronger for it; they will be better fitted for the tremendous struggle that is imminent between the Occident and the Orient. We do not mean a struggle at arms, but one in industrial rivalry. Friends of temperance must not expect too much. Above all they must not expect a law to enforce itself. If there is not a strong public opinion to compel the observance of the statutes, while some good will be accomplished, enough harm will be done to offset it. But if what is taking place in the Republic is sustained by the same degree of energy that was necessary to bring it about, the results will be profoundly beneficial. In this connection it may be mentioned that a commission appointed by the New Brunswick government to investigate the working of the Prince Edward's Island system of prohibition is likely to make a very favorable report.

"THE ALASKAN"

Congratulations to Mr. Joseph Blethen, of the Seattle Times, upon "The Alaskan." Mr. Blethen, who is a trained newspaperman, had already made a reputation as a story writer when "The Alaskan" appeared.

The book of this opera is really a very admirable story. The dialogue is capital. The situations are well thought out. In fact, the whole opera, words, music, costumes and everything are a credit to those engaged in the composition of both words and music.

Again, we congratulate Mr. Blethen on his excellent work.

According to an Eastern weather prophet, whose forecasts of the weather are alleged to be ninety per cent correct, we ought to have been having exceedingly low temperatures out here ever since the first of the month.

King Edward has passed another milestone in life's journey; and as the years roll on he commands the ever-increasing affection and esteem of the millions of his loyal subjects throughout the greatest Empire which the world has ever seen.

The people of England have been clamoring for some antidote to the diabolical craze, and now they have got it—the Druse Mystery having "bobbed up serenely from below" at a very opportune moment. This demonstrates the wisdom of always having an excitement in cold storage.

It is as a great Canadian and a great statesman that Sir Charles Tupper is now regarded by the people of Canada, therefore there will be universal gratification felt at the announcement that His Majesty King Edward has been pleased to bestow an additional honor upon him by including him in the list of the new privy councillors.

General regret will be expressed at the cessation of work on the Guggenheim leases in Cariboo. Whether there is any connection between this decision and the undertaking of this firm to spend \$25,000,000 in railway building up the Copper river valley, Alaska, we do not know. But presumably there is a limit even to the financial ability of any great concern.

Victoria seems likely to have a thorough cleaning-up. Well, it was time. The Seattle papers did good service when they "played up" the bubonic plague story for a little more than it was worth. They set their own people and all their neighbors to work to remove unsanitary things. A little scare is a wholesome thing occasionally.

Only the most unsophisticated will entertain any doubt as to which party will be victorious in the controversy which has arisen between Japan and China in respect to postal and telegraphic rights in Manchuria. But then, China has had large experience in the "protesting" business for many years, and will therefore not be unduly surprised at what will be the outcome in this particular case.

Our evening contemporary quotes the London Daily Mail as saying that the arrangements for the All-Red line are practically completed.

This is excellent news, if true, and if it is a little premature, it surely will soon be true. Our contemporary is beginning to see its mistake in refusing to enthuse over this project when it was first advanced. But never mind, neighbor. "While the lamp holds out to burn," etc.

There will be general agreement that the Vancouver Exclusion League is asking a most reasonable thing when it requests the Federal government to arrange that no Asiatics shall be members of the crews of vessels in the public service. On some ships it has been found expedient to employ Chinese and Japanese as cooks and waiters, and, while to replace them with white men may cause some slight temporary inconvenience, it ought to be done in deference to public opinion.

The people who raise second crop strawberries, second crop raspberries, second crop pears and second crop plums, will have to hide their diminished heads. Mrs. William Emory, of North Pembroke street this city—of course it is this city, for it could not be anywhere else—has sent us a luscious sample of third crop raspberries. They are rather better than the berries picked in the good old summer time.

We are very glad, indeed, to publish Mr. Ball's letter in regard to the matter of the Fifth Regiment band. He assures us that the Musicians' union

and that the special matter which formed the subject of dispute arose purely from a local regulation. We would like, therefore, that anything said in the Colonist on the subject may be understood as qualified by Mr. Ball's letter.

Capt. Michel directs attention to the wretchedly inadequate provision made for the widow of the late Sergeant Hawton. We are sure that he only expresses every one's views. Doubtless the City Council has no funds at its disposal for such a purpose, but if the Mayor and Aldermen would set the example in raising a fitting testimonial of a money kind, we are sure that many persons, who knew and respected the late officer would be very glad to contribute what is proper.

Vancouverites are divided over the question of a monument. They are in accord as to the monument itself, but are in doubt whose statue ought to be put on it. Some of them want George Vancouver; others want James Cook. It might not be inappropriate for our Terminal city friends to ascertain whether either of these distinguished navigators ever visited Burrard Inlet. We think Vancouver did. But if our neighbor city wishes to do justice to the man who is chiefly responsible for its existence, it should select Sir William Van Horne. The place for a monument to Vancouver is out on Clover Point, where he first set foot upon what is now British Columbia.

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A story, which appears to be true enough, comes from Ungava to the effect that some Eskimos are in a starving condition and have resorted to cannibalism. This will appear in some of the English papers as showing one of the disadvantages attending life in Canada. When the story was first received, a few weeks ago, it was printed in more than one paper in the United Kingdom without any qualification. One account came under our notice in which it was stated that this illustrated some of the perils attached to colonization in the Canadian Northwest. Then the despatch proceeded to say simply that a woman had eaten her children. We suppose that instances of starvation and cannibalism are not uncommon in very remote localities among the more savage tribes.

If we hear of them more frequently than we used to, it is probably because we know more of what transpires out of the way corners than we formerly did.

It is greatly to be regretted that circumstances have been such as to retard the plans of the C.P.R. for relieving the congestion of freight on the E. & N. railway, for, outside of the inconvenience caused merchants, a hardship may be placed upon householders in respect to their fuel supply. There are from 10,000 to 12,000 cords of wood awaiting shipment at various points up the line and there does not seem a likelihood that it can be moved at an early date. Weather conditions are just now especially favorable, but should a cold snap occur, the dangers of a wood famine would apparently be great. Some time must of necessity elapse before the E. & N. can perfect its arrangements for extending its terminal facilities, and it would seem impossible to suggest anything to improve the situation in the interim. Householders, however, would be displaying wisdom were they to lay in as large a stock of fuel as possible at once, so as to be prepared for eventualities.

General Booth, the venerable head of the Salvation Army, has said farewell to the people of America in what must be set down as one of the most remarkable and unique demonstrations of the kind in history. The spectacle of this old man, now, unfortunately, encumbered with the weight of advancing years, addressing an audience of many thousands of people in the open air by the glare of electric light, would form a fit subject for the brush of a painter wishing to place on canvas the crowning triumph of the remarkable personage who initiated one of the most wonderful human movements for the uplifting of mankind which history has yet recorded. The hope will be universal that he may be spared for a long time yet to "go forward," as he says, on the path to which the beckoning finger of my duty invites." But, as General Booth is now a very old man, and as his health is failing, this expectation is hardly justified. In his case, the good for which he is world-famous will not be interred with his bones" but will live after him. He has already had the happiness to see the tiny seeds of Christian effort which he planted over a quarter of a century ago in soil the most unfavorable grow into a mighty and vigorous tree, under whose sheltering branches millions have been shielded from the blasts of sin and found hope for future refuge in God's kingdom. When he goes to his last rest, it can truthfully be said that he left the world better than he found it; and when this has been said all has been said to describe the high place he occupies in the esteem and affection of the people of the earth.

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The Harp Restrung

A PAGE OF INTERESTING IRISH ENDEAVOR

WHEN some of Britain's Fair Sex, headed by Lady Aberdeen, inaugurated a movement having for its object the revival of Rug Making by Irish Peasant Girls, a broken string of Ireland's harp was mended. Away up in the North of Ireland peasant girls, under the direction of textile artists of the highest standing, are weaving so much goodness into rugs that Donegal Rugs are now world famous.

Donegal Rugs resemble the heavier Oriental weaves in their splendid wearing qualities, but unlike Eastern rugs we can have them made to order in any shape, any size, any design, and any color combination. You can have the rug made to suit your own particular fancies, to your architect's designs—advantages worth much. These rugs are made entirely by hand. The materials used are the very finest obtainable, and the dyes absolutely fast. We have a number of rarely beautiful designs on show now and many samples, and should be pleased to show and explain to you their many superior qualities.

• Shown on our Second Floor—Come in To-morrow

BUY ORIENTAL RUGS FROM REPUTABLE DEALERS

Buy them from a house that guarantees their Genuineness



There are so many imitations of Oriental Rugs made and sold as the genuine article that care must be exercised in selecting these rugs. The safest and sanest plan is to purchase them from some reliable firm, with a reputation for reliability; from a firm that will guarantee their genuineness and goodness, and be here to back up that guarantee should occasion arise.

Some of the choicest Oriental Rugs were unpacked Saturday, and on Monday we shall be ready for you with an Oriental Rug section that would do credit to a much larger establishment. These are a direct importation, and this means much to you. By going direct we can save the middleman's profit, giving you a great advantage on this side. Then, too, we can offer you a better selection of designs and qualities, because our choice is greater. The Middleman, too, often gets what's left after those who buy direct have chosen. Pleased to show you any time.



New Arrivals

The new arrivals for the first floor (the first of the Christmas Stock) are intensely interesting. China, Cut Glass and Silver newness has been pouring in during the past week and we start this coming week with a much augmented stock of these lines. You'll find these new arrivals delightful. The prettiest creations of several continents are here. No better day than tomorrow to see the show.

First Floor

Decided Savings on Rugs

To stimulate our carpet business, to make new friends, and to meet old ones once again, to demonstrate to all the largest and most interesting carpet showrooms in the city has ever known, we placed on sale Saturday a shipment of finest quality Axminster Bedroom or Hearth Rugs, priced at a figure that ought to arouse the keenest interest of anyone in need of a rug. Rug values that will stand the severest comparison, none such are offered in these parts.

These Rugs come in pleasing Solid Greens and in Mottled effects of various colorings, with a heavy rich pile of excellent quality. They make a very suitable rug for Bedside, Bureau and Hearth. We advise an early visit for they aren't going to stay long in our showrooms.

Sizes 2 ft. 3 in. by 4 ft. each

Mainland News

TEN THOUSAND WILL BE PAID JAPANESE

That is What Must Be Paid for Damages in Vancouver Riots

Vancouver, B. C., Nov. 9.—According to Hon. William Templeman, Minister of Inland Revenue, who has given the subject especial attention, the wireless system of telegraphy along the Pacific coast and on the various coastwise passenger boats will be fully inaugurated within two months. The installation of the apparatus is being rushed with all possible speed. The Victoria station is now fully equipped and is now receiving and transmitting messages by wireless, between that point and the stations in the United States at San Juan and Friday harbor. On the west coast of Vancouver Island stations will be established at Pachena Bay and Estevan Point, and when in working order may prove a great factor in averting loss of life in the event of shipping disasters, enabling the vessels to communicate the news and ask for assistance.

The investigation into Oriental immigration affairs and how the Asiatics were brought here will commence on Monday. The powers conferred by the commission give full authority to summons witnesses and obtain papers. Methods of white, as well as Oriental immigration agencies, will be investigated.

Industrial peace will be the subject of an address which Mr. King will deliver at a luncheon of the Canadian Club next week.

New Westminster Liberals.

New Westminster, Nov. 9.—There is said to be a lively split in the Liberal camp here. A convention has been called to nominate a candidate for November 18, and it is stated to be a foregone conclusion that Robert Jardine, who unsuccessfully opposed Premier McBride in the provincial election in Dewdney last February, will receive the nomination. The friends of J. B. Kennedy, M. P., do not relish the proposition of having nominated a man who is not the sitting member at a time when Parliament is still in session. Accordingly they are working hard to secure the postponement of the convention, and if the latter is held, will insist that no nomination be finally made on November 18.

ROYAL CITY'S COUNCIL

Question of Selecting Mayor and Aldermen Now Stirring Minds of Municipal Electors

New Westminster, Nov. 9.—Who will be the members of the city council of 1908 is now agitating the minds of many ratepayers, and those opposed to the administration of the present council or any individual member of it are on a still hunt for candidates. The majority may possibly be a four-cornered contest, while it is certain that there will be two candidates in the field. Mayor Keary has said he will run again, while Ald. Jardine will also be in the field. Ex-Ald. Sinclair is being urged to offer himself as a moral reform candidate for the mayor's chair, while the Oriental Exclusion League may also have a candidate.

Every member of the present council has stated that he is willing to run again, although some of them would not commit themselves positively. The new men suggested include Arthur Malins, G. Cross, E. J. Fader, George Adams, J. A. Lee and W. W. Collister, but of this number A. Malins is the only one who has admitted that he would run.

HINDU BOARDING HOUSE KEEPERS SUFFER FINES

Are Mulcted at Vancouver For Having Premises in Filthy Condition

Vancouver, B. C., Nov. 9.—The Hindu proprietors of the Maple Leaf and the Fairview boarding houses, kept exclusively for Hindus, were fined this morning ten dollars and costs each, by Police Magistrate Williams. The health inspectors declared that frightful conditions existed. Hindus crowded into all the bunks and the overflow slept on the floors. The floors, especially in the corners of the rooms, were piled high with filth, while rats ran at large across the rooms and up and down the stairways. In the Maple Leaf, the Hindus with their dirty beds sat on tables, where bread was being kneaded. The floors were covered with mud and water.

The Fairview house was in even a worse condition, for there the Hindus kneaded their bread on the floor. The stench there was terrible.

Medical Health Officer Underhill emphasized the necessity of making an immediate clean-up if the city wished to avoid bubonic plague or other epidemics.

Hon. Charles Wilson Appointed
Hon. W. J. Bowser this morning announced the appointment of former Attorney-General Charles Wilson as counsel for the provincial government at the Oriental inquiry which will commence before Commissioner King on Monday.

HAIR TELLS CHARACTER

Color of Hair Said to Indicate a Person's Temperament

Many people believe that blonde, or light hair denotes affection and dark hair constancy. A person without hair is not devoid of character; far from it. The disposition of the average bald-headed man is to show such solicitude for the welfare of others, that he neglects himself. A gern causes baldness. Prof. Sabouraud, of Paris, France, inoculated a rabbit with Dandruff germs, causing it to become totally bald in five weeks' time. To rid the scalp of these dangerous germs it is necessary to apply Newbro's Herpicide.

"Destroy the cause—you remove the effect."

Sold by leading druggists. Send 10c. in stamps for sample to The Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich.

Two sizes, 50c. and \$1.00. C. H. Bowes & Co., 98 Government street, Special Agents.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Hon. William Templeman Speaks at Vancouver of Progress With Wireless

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At the Vancouver station on Point Grey the building is now ready for the installation of the apparatus. A giant Douglas fir, extending skyward over 250 feet, will be utilized as a mast from which the aerial messages will be flashed.

COMPLETES ORGANIZATION

New Westminster Exclusion League Elects Additional Officers—Resolutions Passed

New Westminster, Nov. 9.—The organization work of the Asiatic Exclusion league of this city was completed at a largely attended and enthusiastic meeting held in the Eagles hall last evening, when over two hundred members were present.

Thomas Turnbull was elected as president and J. D. Taylor as secretary at the first meeting held a fortnight ago, and the following officers were elected last night:

Vice-president—J. J. Randolph, Treasurer—H. Stead.

Executive committee—George Blakeley, S. Craig, R. A. Stoney, J. Marshall C. J. Donahue.

Committee appointed to draft constitution—J. J. Randolph, H. Stead, and J. McClughan.

Several speakers advocated that the city council be asked to enforce the sanitary regulations among the Orientals in the city. The city authorities will be asked to take action.

President Turnball was the principal speaker, and he stated that he believed the only solution of the question was the forming of a deadlock by the provincial government passing the Natal Act, and if the Lieutenant-Governor refused to sign it, that the Government should resign, and take the verdict of the people on the question, and if they are again elected, that they should again pass the act, and if the Dominion Government disallow it, that it should be passed again at once, and so keep it in force from year to year.

A resolution was passed supporting President Turnball's remarks, and the government will be asked to re-enact the Natal Act, and all other leagues will be asked to make similar requests to the government.

WANT CHANGE IN LAW

Vancouver School Trustees Object to Educating Chinese to Secure Return of Head Tax

Vancouver, B.C., Nov. 9.—The Public School Board of Vancouver will memorialize the Dominion government to amend that section of the act relating to the refund of the \$500 head tax on Chinese after they had attended school in Canada for one year, and secured certificates from their teachers, thus establishing them as students, and bringing them within the exemption clause.

A resolution to that effect was passed at the board meeting last evening, being supported by every member of the board except Trustee McKechnie. The resolution further stated that the board believed that the refund was unjust and unwise.

Notice of this motion was given at the last meeting of the board by Trustee Duke. The discussion was very brief, it being the feeling of the members that the act was being taken advantage of in the respect that Chinese would come into the country and attend the schools for the required period and after receiving the refund, would leave the schools and engage in business pursuits.

It was stated that there were a number of incidents of that nature. It was made clear by the board, however, that it did not want to discourage those Chinese who were coming into the country and seeking a higher education in the local schools. The majority of these had already acquired a knowledge of English.

After Canadian Lands.

Vancouver, B.C., Nov. 9.—Representing a Spokane syndicate, Mr. Andrew Anderson, a veteran prospector, well known by Kootenay old-timers, is here outfitting prior to going north in quest of coal, minerals and timber. He will start with two companions and a pack-horse outfit from Ashcroft, and after reaching the probable route of the Grand Trunk Pacific will travel westwards towards the coast.

The lateness of the season has no terrors for "Andy," as he expects to winter in the interior in order to be on the ground when spring arrives. His instructions are to keep a watchful eye for coal lands. If good timber rich mineral or grizzlies come his way, "Andy" will claim possession.

Mr. Anderson states that half a dozen expeditions organized by Spokane capitalists have been prospecting during the past summer between the Yellowhead Pass and the coast.

Assiniboia Liberals.

Winnipeg, Nov. 9.—J. G. Turiff, M.P., was unanimously renominated for the Commons at a convention held at Estevan by the Liberals of Assiniboia constituency.

Wealthy Utica Man Dead.

Utica, N. Y., Nov. 9.—Dr. A. G. Brower, of this city, died at Saranac Lake. Dr. Brower was one of the wealthiest men in this community, and was interested in several large mining properties in the west.

MAKES INVESTIGATION OF CANADIAN PACIFIC

A Representative of English Shareholders is Going Over the Line

Vancouver, B. C., Nov. 9.—An examination of the resources, equipment, rolling stock, land holdings, terminals and all other assets of the C. P. R. and subsidiary lines from one end of Canada to the other is now being made on behalf of English stockholders of the company by a gentleman at present in Vancouver.

He is A. N. Homer, an eminent engineer of London, England, and he has now been engaged at his task about three months. When it will be completed is a matter of conjecture, as the undertaking is a huge one, requiring the expenditure of a great amount of time and attention.

Mr. Homer is covering the railway from the Atlantic to the Pacific personally, getting into working touch with all the executive officials of the company at the various division headquarters and thoroughly inspecting all the ground covered.

This independent examination of the affairs of the company on behalf of the English shareholders is not taken to have any special significance, and it is understood that it is being made merely that those employing the technical skill of the engineer may have first-hand information of a detailed character respecting their investments. This information will be much more comprehensive than it would be possible to cover in the comparatively bald statements of an annual report.

LAKE GRAIN TRAFFIC

Available Vessels More Numerous and Rates Lower Than During Past Seasons

Port Arthur, Ont., Nov. 9.—The shipment of the western grain crop from the head of the great lakes to the eastern elevators has this year developed a peculiar condition of affairs. The crop was late in being harvested, so that the natural expectation was for a greater rush in the closing weeks of navigation, causing a higher rate than usual, whereas it is less than prevailed last year.

A year ago vessel owners were getting 2½c a bushel for transporting the grain and this year they are taking it down the lakes at 2c.

It has also been shown that whatever fears there might have been a few weeks ago that boats would not be available are not being realized. All the boats needed are obtainable. This results not from a scarcity of grain shipments as compared with other years, but from the activity of the navigation companies in adding to their fleets so as to be ready to meet the demand which is growing all the time. The fleets between Canadian ports are constantly being added to by large and up-to-date vessels to meet the requirements of the trade. Owners recognize the fact that they must keep pace with the progress in the wheat-growing fields.

The grain shipments this year have been much more steady than in past years. Many vessels have been engaged for the trade all through the season, and not so many in the ore and coal carrying business as formerly. This is a result of the conditions which developed from the cold winter last year.

The grain did not come out as fast during the winter months as usual, and when summer opened there was a large amount ready for lake shipment.

—Attempted Theft.

Montreal, Nov. 9.—Mrs. A. S. Craig was held up at her own door on Park avenue last night by a man who attempted to grab her handbag, and then kicked her because she refused to let it go. The woman's cries brought her husband and brother to her assistance. In the meantime the man started to run. Mr. Craig started in pursuit and caught the would-be robber and held him until a policeman came. The prisoner gave his name as Albert Turcotts, 27 years old.

Herman Bartels has been taken back to Syracuse from Welland and is now in prison there.

GUESTS AT CITY HOTELS

At the Driard—

B. O. Sweeney, Seattle.
Mrs. S. B. Miller, Seattle.
Mrs. Harry Car, Spokane.
Mrs. Fred Miller, Spokane.
E. Elworthy, Winnipeg.
J. H. Murphy, Vancouver.
K. B. Birkeeland, Minneapolis.
Mr. and Mrs. Collier, Tacoma.
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Bristol.
Mr. J. Fairbank, Sierra Madre.
S. P. Miller, Toronto.
J. E. Fullerton, Vancouver.
H. Coleman, Montreal.
A. W. Scollar, Vancouver.
Mr. and Mrs. W. B. McCrory, Tacoma.
A. A. Wolfington, Sterbog, Ill.
J. J. Wolfington, Sterbog, Ill.
Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Howard, Boston.
C. E. Howard, Boston.

At the Dominion—

J. Hewitt, Vancouver.
A. Gent Soote, Victoria.
F. Oldstart, City.
Miss J. E. Porter, Portand.
D. A. Galbraith, Nanaimo.
G. Jacobson, Ladysmith.
H. Donlan, Seattle.
E. H. Moore, Seattle.
Mrs. G. Stewart, Seattle.
Mrs. J. A. Kitter, Bellingham.
M. V. Miller, Vancouver.
Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Knox, Seattle.
R. A. Mack, Toronto.

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H. Donlan, Seattle.
E. H. Moore, Seattle.
Mrs. G. Stewart, Seattle.
Mrs. J. A. Kitter, Bellingham.
M. V. Miller, Vancouver.
Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Knox, Seattle.
R. A. Mack, Toronto.

At the Hotel—

W. O. Sweeny, Seattle.
Mrs. J. E. Porter, Portand.
D. A. Galbraith, Nanaimo.
G. Jacobson, Ladysmith.
H. Donlan, Seattle.
E. H. Moore, Seattle.
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Mrs. J. A. Kitter, Bellingham.
M. V. Miller, Vancouver.
Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Knox, Seattle.
R. A. Mack, Toronto.</p

For Your Xmas Cakes and Puddings

RECLEANED CURRANTS, per lb. 10c
RAISINS, 2 packages 25c
SULTANA RAISINS, per lb. 15c
THOMPSON'S SEEDLINGS, per lb. 15c
MIXED PEEL, per package 20c

PURE SPICES IN STOCK.

Special for Today Only

King Apples, per box \$1.65

FELL & COMPANY, LIMITED

QUALITY GROCERS

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\$56,000 PAID IN DIVIDENDS

NOVEMBER 1st. BY THE

International Coal & Coke Co. Ltd.

The fourth quarterly dividend this year.

Standard coal stocks are safe investments.

INTERNATIONAL COAL AND COKE COMPANY, Ltd.,
IS ONE OF THE SAFEST.

For particulars, see

British-American Trust Company, Ltd.

Cor. Broad and View Streets - Victoria, B.C.

RATS CARRY DISEASE

Besides the loss which rats occasion in foodstuffs, they are known to spread disease. The scientific way of disposing of them is to use

RAT VIRUS

It destroys them wholesale, and is not dangerous to dogs, cats nor fowl.

CYRUS H. BOWES, Chemist, Government St., near Yates

Logger's Blocks

We carry all kinds and sizes

Wire Ropes

We have a full line of R. Hood Haggie and Sons' Special Logging Ropes.

Every foot is guaranteed. Our prices are right.

E. B.
Marvin & Co.
Ship Chandlers Wharf Street

Positively Your Last Pair of Feet

Can you afford to take a chance with ill-fitting shoes? We are prepared with a good seasonable stock to give you

Proper Fitting Footwear

The feet, at best, are a very tender proposition and it is up to every pedestrian to make them last a life-time. We are just as particular as you are.

BAKER SHOE COMPANY, LTD.

1109 Government Street

Renovate Light Station.

Tenders are being called for by the city for the painting and kalsomining of the city electric light station.

To Meet Exclusion League

Gordon M. Grant, of Vancouver, barrister, and secretary of the Asiatic Exclusion League of the Terminal City, is in the city on legal business. While here he will discuss with the Exclusion league in this city several matters of importance affecting the movement.

The Celebrated Kid Gloves made by Tressouze & Cie are now to hand at the Beehive, 84 Douglas St. They are in the latest shades, very soft Doeskin, Suede, Long Gloves for evening wear, lace tops, very fashionable.

WINTER STOVES — Select your from Clarke & Pearson's large and complete stock.

NEWS OF THE CITY

Board of Trade Council.

A meeting of the council of the board of trade will be held on Tuesday morning to consider the business before the board, preparatory to the regular monthly meeting on Thursday.

Sending Out Literature.

The tourist association is sending out literature about Victoria to all the C.P.R. agents in the northwest. The literature consists of the booklet "Impressions of Victoria" and other matter.

Visiting Clergyman

Rev. D. E. Hatch, of Vancouver, general missionary of the Baptist church of British Columbia is in Victoria on a few days visit, and will speak in Central Baptist church this morning and in Emmanuel Baptist church this evening.

Railway Reduces Fare.

All western agents of the Erie railroad company have been notified that the second class fare on the company's line between Chicago and New York, which is at present \$16 will be reduced to \$10 on November 20. The reduction will be in force until Dec. 20.

St. Andrew's Annual Meeting.

The St. Andrew's society will hold its annual meeting in Sir William Wallace hall on Monday evening next. The annual election of officers will take place and the report of the committee in charge of the arrangements for St. Andrew's Day dinner will be received. A good attendance is requested.

The Alaskan

The Alaskan drew a good house again last night, and was received with great enthusiasm. Encores were many, and well deserved. Theatregoers in Victoria will welcome a return engagement of this company, and will await with interest the next production of the talented author.

Gospel Hall Meeting

This evening at Harmony hall, View street, at the usual gospel service, A. T. Tranton, late of London, England, will give the address. Special singing of Torrey Alexander's hymns will be a feature of the service. All our church-goers are given a cordial invitation to be present.

Court Victoria Meets.

There was a large attendance of Foresters at Court Victoria's meeting Wednesday evening, when five candidates were initiated. The social committee reported that a social dance would be held at the close of their next regular meeting, Wednesday, November 20. A committee was appointed to make arrangements for a large Christmas tree and entertainment.

Will Entertain Knights.

Newton Beers the well known dramatic impersonator, will appear at the meeting of the Knights of Pythias lodges to be held next Friday in Castle hall. He will characterize in monologue Banrian's fraternal drama, "Banion and Pythias." In addition some of the best local talent has been secured for the occasion. All members and friends are invited to attend.

Will Present Joseph Howe

Tomorrow evening the Young Peoples Society of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church will hold their monthly literary meeting. The subject is a lecture by Rev. W. L. Clay on "Hon. Joseph Howe," which was given by him so well, to the Alexandra club last winter. The society wish it known that everybody whether members or not, are welcome, and as there is no charge whatever, the lecture room of the church, it is expected, will be filled.

Indian Chief Here.

Chief Edenshaw, a descendant of the old Haida chief from Masset, Queen Charlotte Islands, is in the city, and is staying at the Dominion hotel. He is rightfully the chief of a village on Prince of Wales island, but he prefers to act as lay reader and teacher for the Indians at Massett. He is president of the Indian village and manager of the native trading company. Sundays he conducts religious services and in the winter he teaches his tribesmen to read and write. The chief has a large family. Two girls and a boy are attending school at Metlakatla.

For Setting Saws

Albert Champenois, of Vancouver, has recently invented an improved saw setting anvil and gauge for logger's saws on which a Canadian patent has just been granted. For setting their cross cut saws, loggers at present require to carry two tools, a hand anvil against the end of which the teeth are "set," and as a separate article a chisel gauge to measure the "set" given, and the inconvenience of having to carry and handle two separate tools has suggested to the inventor the embodiment of them in one, with features of improvement to facilitate the application. Champenois' device consists of a simple anvil block each end of which is provided with a ground anvil face, and one edge of this block is provided with the projections of the gauge, the double projections at the center being adjustable by means of a screw and lock nut so that the amount of "set" may be varied, and are also reversible so that either anvil face may be used without the necessity of turning the tool round in the hand to apply the gauge. The patent was received through the agency of Rowland Brittain, patent attorney of Vancouver.

Library Voting Contest.

The following are the results of the library contest to yesterday:

A. O. S. 38,234
Y. M. C. A. 33,424
Salvation Army 29,223Brotherhood of Owls 24,627
Jubilee Hospital 19,504

J. B. A. 4,352

South Park School 1,372

St. John's Sunday school 1,975

Central school 970

Y. W. C. A. 763

Victoria College 766

Y. W. A. 692

First Presbyterian S. S. 640

A. O. U. W. 626

L. O. O. F. 610

Northward school 605

K. of P. 570

Eagles 563

E.I.R. 560

St. Anne's Convent 520

V. O. W. 473

Centennial S. S. 450

Kingston Street school 450

Methodist S. S. 320

James Bay Methodist B. S. 220

Baptist S. S. 200

Christ Church S. S. 200

Sons of England 142

Reformed Episcopal S. S. 161

Old Ladies' Home 142

Suburbia 120

Victoria 120



GEO. POWELL & CO.
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127 GOVERNMENT STREET

TOASTING SPECIALTIES

CRUMPETS
MUFFINS
WHOLEWHEAT BAFFS
BUNS
SCONES
MILK CAKES, ETC.
PORK AND MUTTON PIES
SAUSAGE ROLLS, ETC.
For Outing Lunches

Clay's Metropolitan
Tea and Coffee
Rooms

39 FORT STREET

DAINTY LUNCHES AND
AFTERNOON TEAS
SERVED

FERROL

A perfect emulsion of Cod Liver
Oil, Iron and Phosphorus.
It frees the system from colds
and other disorders and
builds it up.

Per Bottle, \$1, or 6 Bottles for \$5

B. C. DRUG STORE
541 Johnson Street. Phone 356
J. TEAGUE.

Dolls' Wigs of Real Hair
—AT—

Mrs. C. Kosche's Hair-
dressing Parlors

105 Douglas St., near Fort Phone 1175

PLANT NOW!

Now is the time to plant

CABBAGE

For early Spring use

Jay & Co.

12 Broad St. Phone 1024



This is the Mark
that guides you to durability, style and beauty
when buying spoons, forks, knives, etc.

"1847 ROGERS BROS."

The standard of quality for nearly sixty years.

In buying Waiters, Tureens, Trays, etc.

If you want quality ask for the goods of

MERIDEN BRITISH CO.

You heard the man; buy one of his books. Full line of Kipling now in stock. Victoria Book & Stationery Co., Limited.

Saxon Ointment cures Exzema and all skin diseases. On sale at all drug stores. Saxon Ointment, Box 202, Victoria, B. C.

A Host of Specials This Week—

Ladies' Black Cashmere Hose, 25¢ a pair; Ladies' Black "Llama" Pure Wool Hose, 50¢; Ladies' Wool Gloves, red, white, navy and black, 30¢ pair; Flannellette Sheets, white and grey, \$1.00 pair; Genuine English Wool Blankets, \$5.35 pair; Scotch Skelton Blankets, \$6.50 pair; Comforters, \$1.50 up; real down filled, \$5.75 up. Robinson's Cash Store, 86 Yates street.

Men's Sock Special—Men's Fine Heather Mixed Wool Socks; special quality. Special price, 3 pairs for \$1.00. Robinson's Cash Store, 86 Yates street.

DO YOU HICCOUGH?

Pretty disagreeable complaint, isn't it? Why don't you take a few drops of Nervilite occasionally and get cured—it never fails. Polson's Nervilite is a perfect treasure for folks bothered with hiccoughs and stomach gas.

Nothing better is made than Nervilite; get a 25¢ bottle today. Permanent cure is guaranteed.

Fourty-five days till Christmas. Better get busy with Christmas puddings, cakes, pies, etc. The best English pudding bowls, well shaped and durable. Sizes from 2 1/4 inch to 10 1/4 inch in diameter. Prices, 2 for 15¢ to 65¢ each. Cake and pie tins in great variety. R. A. Brown & Co., 1302 Douglas St.

CROSSLEY AND HUNTER

Appointments for Today of the Leaders of the Revival Campaign in the City

The engagements of the evangelists Crossley and Hunter today are as follows:

11 a. m.—Mr. Crossley at Congregational church; Mr. Hunter at Emmanuel Baptist.

3:30 p. m.—Both evangelists at the New Grand theatre, where men's mass meeting will be held.

7 p. m.—Both evangelists at the Metropolitan Methodist, where the services will be held for the balance of engagement.

DO YOU HICCOUGH?

Pretty disagreeable complaint, isn't it? Why don't you take a few drops of Nervilite occasionally and get cured—it never fails. Polson's Nervilite is a perfect treasure for folks bothered with hiccoughs and stomach gas.

Nothing better is made than Nervilite; get a 25¢ bottle today. Permanent cure is guaranteed.

Men's Sock Special—Men's Fine Heather Mixed Wool Socks; special quality. Special price, 3 pairs for \$1.00. Robinson's Cash Store, 86 Yates street.

They are the smartest models known to the Corset Manufacturer's art, science and sense having achieved a wonderful triumph.

Prices range from \$1.00 to \$6.00.

Will Improve Your Figure.

D&A Corsets

They are the smartest models known to the Corset Manufacturer's art, science and sense having achieved a wonderful triumph.

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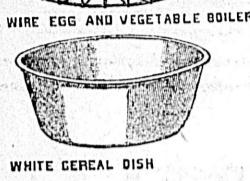
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Everything You Want To
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CHEAP
COME AND SEE

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WHITE CEREAL DISH

EARLY ENGLISH

We are displaying an extensive and most beautiful assortment of Electric Fixtures—Brackets, Hall Lights and Electrolators, in Antique Hammered Brassware; they are imported direct from the most celebrated English makers. All who value perfection in home decoration should inspect this unique display at

HINTON ELECTRIC CO., LTD.
29 GOVERNMENT STREET

SYLVESTER MAKES FRESH EGGS

We do not make them directly but indirectly, that is we manufacture Sylvester's Egg Producer which has all the necessary elements in the production of eggs. Try a package and watch results.

4-pound Carton \$1.50
15-pound Pail \$1.50

SYLVESTER'S POULTRY SUPPLY HOUSE

Yates Street, the Business Centre of the City.

EMPEROR DRUG HALL
New Line of LADIES' HAND SATCHELS JUST ARRIVED
LOOK AT PRICES IN THE WINDOW

GEO. A. FRASER. - - - 30 AND 32 GOVERNMENT STREET

THE WOODS HOTEL
VANCOUVER

New and Strictly Modern

THE IRVING HOTEL
VANCOUVER, B.C.

New and Modern Rooms with Baths First Class Grill

W. S. DICKSON Proprietor

CHARACTER DISCUSSED

The victory over evil and weakness in one's self and in the world is not won by a single tremendous battle; life would be easy if the man who sets his face toward righteousness could stake the issue on one fight and, out of terrible hazards, pluck a decisive and final triumph. He who seeks the best results is for a battle out for a war; not for a single brilliant and dashing campaign, but for numberless skirmishes, sieges, forages, sudden attacks by night and by day; for hardness, self-denial, discomfort, inexorable discipline. One word and only one sums up and expresses the ultimate victory character; and behind that word lies a long series of tests bravely met, of obstacles courageously surmounted, of perils safely passed. A signal victory over temptation without or within reinforces the habit of right action, but it does not finally form the habit. For character is ultimately a habit; it basis rests on countless small achievements, and it rises into noble and towering strength because numberless victories are wrought into it, as the canon captured from many foes were melted and molded together to make the majesty of the Vendome column in Paris.

Character, which is the determination to do right turned into a firm habit, is a composite word, and contains in itself the moral deposit of a thousand struggles; a thousand times a man emerges victorious from moral strife before he does the right thing by an instinct deeper than the purpose of the moment, and by the unconscious action of a trained and disciplined nature. A man of character is a man organized, armed, equipped, and in full possession of himself; a man who has looked life courageously in the face, accepted its trials, learned its lessons, and entered into the peace that comes with strength—the only peace attainable in this world; the peace of God, which the world cannot take away because it is not an armistice; a cessation of hostilities, but a decisive overcoming of the foes of the spirit. A man who lacks character, on the other hand, no matter what his gifts, is the creature of lawless impulses, the victim of conditions and circumstances, the servant and often he slave of passions. A charming companion in an idle hour, when the crisis comes he disappears; in a great trial he evades it; he leaves the lessons unlearned; he neglects or refuses the discipline that gives strength, and his end is the bitterness of a defeat with the consciousness that victory once lay in his hand.

Life would be easier if we would grasp the great truth that it is a long education, and that character, victory organized into moral purpose and habit, is its end. Happiness comes by the way to those whose hearts are set to do right; pleasure lies often in the path; but the business of life is getting strong. They only who are strong are fit for happiness as a permanent and continuing condition, and life is a preparation for happiness rather than a time and place for happiness. Pleasure without moral vigor and sanity becomes corruption; and life is a training which will make pleasure a beautiful companion and not a tempestuous. Leisure is a golden opportunity for

TRIED RECIPES

Corn Cutlets

Boil for twenty minutes ten ears of young green corn, and with a sharp knife cut from the cob carefully removing any husks or strings, pass this through the meat chopper together with a small green pepper (the seeds removed), and two hard boiled eggs; place in a mixing bowl and mix thoroughly, adding a cupful of grated bread crumbs, a dash of celery salt, a drop or two of tabasco sauce, and sufficient sweet cream to moisten; mould with floured hands into cutlet forms, egg and bread crumbs and fry in deep fat. Serve on a chop platter, garnished with bunches of crisp watercress.

Minced Dates and Nuts

One and one-half pounds of dates, half pound shelled walnuts. Stone the dates and put through mincer with the shelled walnuts; mix well and press into earthen pots. Delicous eaten with bread and butter.

An Armful of Joy.

Care is a feather and grief is a bubble—
An armful of joy in a world full o' trouble!
Bright as it skates
Made the blue of his eyes
With red lips that know not the meaning of sighs.

He weeps not the future—he knows not the past,
Yet he knows there are loving arms holding him fast;

Pillows of rest

Is a mother's dear breast,
And that's the sweet pillow he's loving the best!

Blue skies and balmy blossoms above him!
Roses for playmates and lilles to love him!

Walk, Little feet,

In Life's rosiest street,
Till with roses or heaven these earth roses meet!

Atlanta Constitution.

Advertise in The Colonist

In Woman's Realm

In devoting more space than formerly to the affairs of women, the Colonist is taking a step, which it is hoped our lady friends will appreciate. Any communication from them of general interest will be welcome and carefully attended to.

HERE AND THERE

General Booth has said farewell, in all human probability, for the last time, to America. The aged Christian missionary and philanthropist addressed an audience open-air meeting in New York city. The scene was at once dramatic, pathetic and characteristic. The aged leader, whose voice has grown so weak that it could only be heard a few feet beyond where he stood, had his message transmitted through megaphones, to the enthusiastic crowd, that lined the streets and surged round the platform. The short speech of the old commander breathes the same spirit of love and faith that animated the man who in his prime began the battle with sin and poverty in which he won so many victories.

This work has been done altogether without invoking the aid of the law. Leaving Caesar to attend to the things that be Caesar's, the Salvation Army has attacked the strongholds of sin, appealing to the good that is in man, and seeking help only from Him from whom every good gift and every perfect gift comes.

By methods which were long looked upon with gravest disapproval by devout people and which are unmercifully derided by the careless and irreverent, the organization won its place among religious bodies.

In his plans for the material improvement of men and women sunk in poverty and vice, the General was content to begin in the humblest way. He has lived to see his schemes for the benefit of mankind grow from the relief and rescue stations in a corner of London to plans for peopling the states of the future. Whatever changes in ritual and dogma may be affected in the future, the work done by this man, who was inspired by strong faith in God and imbued with burning love for his fellow men will endure.

WOMAN'S WORK

The annual sale of work under the auspices of the working societies of this parish will be held on Wednesday and Thursday, November 20 and 21.

The sale will be opened at 3 p.m. The schoolroom has recently been fitted throughout, which has greatly improved its appearance.

A feature of the work to be sold will be a collection of postcard photos, by T. W. Palmer.

There will be the usual stalls presented over by members of the Ladies' Aid and St. Barnabas Guild.

Music will be supplied and all parishioners and friends of the parish are asked to remember the dates.

The ladies of St. Mark's and St. Agnes' guilds are busy preparing for their semi-annual sale which will take place on Wednesday, November 11, at St. Mark's parish room, at 3 p.m. Both useful and ornamental goods will be found on the tables, suitable for Christmas gifts.

On Wednesday, December 11, the Junior branch of the Woman's Auxiliary will hold their annual sale which will take place at the parish room, at 3 p.m. Both useful and ornamental goods will be sold on the subject of "Poets and Poetry". Mrs. Fitzgibbon, Mrs. O. W. Jones and Miss Macfarlane have been kind enough to promise to be present and assist in the evening's entertainment.

On Tuesday evening next the Literary society of the Alexandra club will hold their second meeting in the club rooms. The meeting will be an open one and a general discussion will be had on the subject of "Poets and Poetry". Mrs. Fitzgibbon, Mrs. O. W. Jones and Miss Macfarlane have been kind enough to promise to be present and assist in the evening's entertainment.

Miss M. Hatch left on a visit to her uncle, H. Taylor, a prominent mill man of Seattle, Friday morning by the Princess Beatrice.

W. A. Lawson spent a few days in Phoenix last week, and then went on to Nelson. He expects to be back again in the city shortly.

Capt. J. C. Gore has returned to Nelson from a short visit to Victoria and the coast cities.

Miss E. Devereux left last Wednesday morning for Mayne Island after visiting her mother in the city.

W. J. B. Pinder arrived in Victoria last Monday from Dawson. He leaves shortly for England, where he will spend the winter.

Miss Cayzer, after spending a most enjoyable holiday in Victoria, left for her home at Plumbers Pass during the week.

Miss Barbara Mahngay, of Westholme, is visiting friends in Victoria.

Mrs. R. Barclay, of Westholme, came down on Friday by the noon train, and is visiting friends.

Mrs. Erb leaves early next month for Los Angeles, where she intends spending the winter.

Mrs. H. B. Good, after spending a month in Vancouver and also in Nanaimo, with her son, H. L. Good, returned to Victoria this week.

Miss McFarlane, a niece of Mr. and Mrs. Bodwell, of Rockland avenue, is at present their guest.

James Gaudin, Capt. and Mrs. R. P. Roberts (Duncans) and George Askew were passengers on the Princess Royal from Dawson on Monday night.

Ever since its inception, the idea of home has been uppermost in the minds of those who have had the management of this institution. The children who have entered its doors have been treated with a kindness and wisdom which are not universal in the homes of children who are not orphans. The great majority of these young people have, as they reached maturity, become useful members of society, and some of them are themselves now heads of families. How much sorrow and misery have been saved to the orphans who during these years have been cared for at this institution only those connected with the building of the home, can conceive.

There have been great changes in the city of Victoria since thirty-four years ago, a number of charitable gentlemen and ladies belonging to the Protestant churches of the community saw the necessity of providing a home for the little ones who were, by the death of their parents, left unprotected for funds were gathered, for Vicilians have ever been ready to listen to the cry of the needy, and a shelter was found in private houses for the comparatively small number of children who needed to be cared for at first. A house was afterwards rented on Rae street. The property was soon bought, the old house torn down and a home, then considered very large and commodious, was built. This, in turn, grew too small and in the year 1893, the orphanage committee were, by the benevolence of J. G. Taylor, enabled to erect the present building. This is a brief recital of the facts connected with the building of the home.

Miss Adelaide King, after spending a very jolly week visiting friends in Duncan, arrived in town last Sunday evening.

Miss George Gillespie arrived in Victoria last Monday evening, after spending a most enjoyable holiday visiting friends in New York and other places.

Miss Putnam, of Winnipeg, is visiting friends in Victoria.

William Fisher is back from Atlin for the winter months.

R. Morse, of Seattle, is spending a few days in the city.

Mrs. R. J. Roberts, of Kuper Island, is visiting Victoria and is registered at the Balmoral.

C. W. Wilson, a rancher from Chilliwack, is enjoying a few weeks in Victoria.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Schoefield, of Westholme, are in the city.

Miss Kirkcollie, of Los Angeles, was the guest of Mrs. Ross, James Bay, during the week.

Mrs. Bodwell gave an evening party for her niece, Miss McFarlane, on Friday evening last, who is at pres-

be replaced. The warning year gives warning that the storeroom should be well filled with Christmas cheer. The proceeds of the chrysanthemum show on Thursday and Friday of next week will be devoted to some of these purposes and it is hoped that mothers of our larger Victoria will remember the motherless little ones and contribute by their presence and their gifts to the success of the entertainment.

At the meeting of the Women's Council, which is to take place tomorrow and Tuesday, many matters of interest to the whole community are to be discussed.

The resolution from the Ladies' Guild of the Metropolitan church, asking the legislature to establish a court where children can be tried without the disgrace and publicity now attendant on such trials, will appeal to all mothers as worthy of serious attention.

Dr. Cleland's address on the necessity of medical inspection in public schools will throw new light on a subject that has already been for some time under discussion.

The Mothers' Club of Spring Ridge presents a resolution advocating the establishment in this city of a university. The condition of the Quadra street cemetery is a silent but strong argument in favor of a resolution proposed by the Friendly Help Society, asking the council to undertake to keep in order neglected plots in the Ross Bay cemetery.

It is sincerely to be hoped that the efforts of the council will be effectual in securing the establishment of the Maternity Ward at Jubilee hospital.

The careless use of firearms is only too evident, and the council is asked by the Ladies' Auxiliary of the S. P. C. A. to do what it can to prevent boys carrying weapons of this kind.

The Ladies' Guild of St. James' church sends in a very important resolution concerning the law against the sale of cigarettes to minors. If the council can procure the better enforcement of the present law, or the enactment of a better one, they will confer no small benefit on Victoria.

The resolution concerning the prohibition of the sale of liquor on the Fair grounds has already been the subject of much discussion.

The report of the emigration committee and the speeches on the labor and emigration questions will afford much food for thought and arousing great interest.

In the resolutions and the reports of various committees and other formal work there is ample material for a full and profitable meeting of the Women's Council.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Mrs. Alistair Robertson will be at home at "Cherrybank" on Mondays during November.

Miss M. Hatch left on a visit to her uncle, H. Taylor, a prominent mill man of Seattle, Friday morning by the Princess Beatrice.

W. A. Lawson spent a few days in Phoenix last week, and then went on to Nelson. He expects to be back again in the city shortly.

Capt. J. C. Gore has returned to Nelson from a short visit to Victoria and the coast cities.

Miss E. Devereux left last Wednesday morning for Mayne Island after visiting her mother in the city.

Mrs. Paddon, of Mayne Island, is visiting old friends in the city.

W. Newcombe returned on Wednesday evening from a trip to California with the Vancouver rugby football team.

James Gaudin, Capt. and Mrs. R. P. Roberts (Duncans) and George Askew were passengers on the Princess Royal from Dawson on Monday night.

Miss McFarlane, a niece of Mr. and Mrs. Bodwell, of Rockland avenue, is at present their guest.

James Girdwood came down from Duncan on Friday.

Word has been received that Capt. John Franklin Parry will, in January, once more take command of his old ship, H. M. S. Egeria, on this station. Mrs. Parry will accompany him.

Mrs. Ed. D. Allen will receive for the first time since her marriage on Thursday afternoon next at her home, 54 Kings Road, and afterwards on the 3rd Thursday of each month.

Miss Thain has changed her place of residence and is now living at 647 Fort street.

Mr. and Mrs. Higgs, Pender Island, have been spending a few days in Victoria.

Mr. and Mrs. Bob Green, of Vancouver, have been visiting Victoria, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Courtney, Scorsby street.

Mrs. Arthur Jones, Belcher street, was among the many hostesses during the week. On Wednesday last she entertained the following ladies at five hundred: Mrs. Audain, Mrs. R. Dunsmuir, Mrs. Irving, Mrs. R. H. Pooley, Mrs. Little, Mrs. Genge, Mrs. Freeman, Mrs. Troup, Mrs. Heyland, Mrs. Bullock, Mrs. Luxton, Mrs. Prior, Mrs. R. H. Pooley, Mrs. Conduit, Mrs. Flumerfelt.

Mrs. Nellie

On the Waterfront

REMOVAL OF AID CAUSES ACCIDENT

Tampico's Stranding Due to Officers Not Being Aware of Changed Position

THE BEACON WAS REMOVED

The Steamer Quadra Took Aid From Neill Rock to Haddington Island

The stranding of the steamer Tampico in Johnston straits not Seymour Narrows as reported, was due to the recent change in the beacon which the steamer Quadra moved, while on her way down from Prince Rupert last month, from Neill rock across the channel to Haddington Island. The steamer's officers had not received notification of the change. The salvage steamer Salvor, of the B. C. Salvage company, did not proceed to the damaged vessel, but the tug Lorne went from here and the tug Sea Lion from Port Townsend. The vessel is not severely damaged. She has a double bottom and this protected her. The leaks in the forepeak and tank forward have been handled by the vessel's pumps, but she is well down by the head and it was thought advisable to send the tug Lorne to bring her south, than allow her to proceed in a disabled condition at risk.

The scene of the accident was between Haddington and Malcolm Islands, north of Alert bay, where Matt Kurlikoff and his colony of Scandinavians tried a socialistic Utopia which is being continued after varied adventures, including a tragedy which resulted in the loss of several lives in the burning of the joint dwelling house, and the split in the colony which followed the former leader's attempt to assert a doctrine to which his associates objected. Haddington Island is the location of the quarries whence came the stone for the Parliament buildings. The Tampico was steaming southward with a heavy cargo of concentrates from the Treadwell mines when she struck on Thursday morning at 12:17 o'clock. She came off quickly and was then taken to Blenkinsop, where she is anchored, 33 miles from the scene of the accident.

Pilot Capt. Charles McCarthy and Capt. George Haley, in command of the vessel, were on the bridge when the Tampico struck. Capt. McCarthy, who reached Seattle on the steamship Humboldt which passed the Tampico, makes the following statement of the accident:

"The light by which I steered passing through Johnson's narrows is a gas buoy set to burn six months. Early in September when I went north the light was located on Neil rock, where it had always been. In making the passage I would steer by the light at Kelp rock at the head of the narrows until I reached the light on Neil rock which I passed to the starboard, going between the rock and the reef off Malcolm island."

"It was a dark night when we entered the narrows, and one could scarcely see to the boat's bow. I passed the light at Kelp rock, and when I sighted the next light which had been on Neil rock I turned as usual with the result that the ship struck the reef. The blow was only a glancing one, for we saw our danger in time to stop the slowed engines. The light had been changed from Neil rock to the island at the other side of the channel while I was in the north, and I had no notification of it."

LUCKY WHALER.

Young German Escapes Death in Arctic and Returns to Fortune.

Towfried Kraft, a whaler who returned to San Francisco on Friday on the steam whaler Belvidere, escaped death in the Arctic and returned to a fortune. Kraft passed through a terrible experience on the cruise in Alaskan waters during which he barely escaped with his life and was seriously injured; stepping from the whaler he was informed by the German consul that a large estate had been left to him in Germany and that he was wealthy beyond the dreams of avarice.

The Belvidere had two boats smashed during the cruise by encounters with whales. Kraft, who was with First Mate Joseph Blain in one of the boats, was struck on the thigh by the tail of the Leviathan and badly injured.

THE REASON

Why D. E. Campbell Continues to Recommend Vinol

First: Because it is not a patent medicine and it contains besides tonic iron all of the medicinal curative elements of cod liver oil actually taken from fresh cod's livers, but without a drop of oil to nauseate and upset the stomach and retard its work; therefore, wherever old-fashioned cod liver oil or emulsions will do good, Vinol will do far more good.

Second: Because Vinol acts first upon the stomach, creates a healthy appetite, strengthens and tones up the digestive organs, purifies and enriches the blood, and, in a natural manner, restores health and strength.

Third: Because Vinol contains no injurious drugs to react upon the system; every ingredient being named on the label, a patient knows exactly what he is taking.

Fourth: Because we never sold anything in our store that gave such universal satisfaction for old people, weak, sickly women and children, nursing mothers, and to build up the system after a severe sickness, and for relieving hacking coughs, chronic colds, bronchitis and all throat and lung troubles.

Try Vinol on our guarantee. D. E. Campbell, Druggist, Victoria, B. C.

FROM THE CAPE

Tatoosh, Nov. 9, noon—Clear, wind east, 48 miles an hour. Inward steamer with black hull, black stack with white bands, at 9:40 a.m.

Tatoosh, 6 p.m.—Inward, a steamer with black hull, blue stack, white top, undoubtedly Keemun, at 2:40 p.m.

Jured. The boat with its occupants was thrown on the ice and crushed. Kraft was recovering from his serious injury, when he reached Unalaska and there he received the first intimation that good fortune had befallen him. When the Belvidere arrived he was met by the German consul who informed him that a vast fortune was his which entailed large estates in Germany. He has been credited with unlimited funds to take him to Germany.

OCEANO GOES TO ORIENT

Will Replace the Weir Steamer Suveric in the Waterhouse Line to Far East

The steamer Oceano, now at San Francisco, has been placed in the Oriental fleet operated by Frank Waterhouse, of Seattle, in which the Boston Steamship company and Weir steamers are being used. The Oceano will sail on December 1 for the Orient, calling at Yokohama, Kobe, Moji, Manila, Hongkong and also Shanghai if sufficient freight offers for the east-bound port. The Oceano is taking the place of the steamer Suveric which, instead of coming back from Hongkong according to the schedule, was diverted to Newcastle, Australia, to load a cargo of coal for San Francisco.

SHIPWRENS NOW PLAN INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

Plans Under Way for Combination of Steamship Owners of Many Countries

The movement for an international federation of all the tramp freighters of the world is proceeding apace. The international conference of Maritime Employers' federation is meeting in London, England, and representative shipowners from many countries are attending the conference. The movement aims to secure an amalgamation to meet labor organization at the world's ports. Reports are being made detailing the conditions of labor in all the maritime countries. Speaking of the formation of the federation, Fairplay says: "To the stronger maritime communities which are not yet so completely organized as our own, it may be a means of enabling them to hold the ground they have wrested from the Socialists in the recent great Continental strikes, which have inflicted much loss upon their maritime trade and—incidentally—upon British shipowners. To the very considerable section of British shipowners who naturally enough fear the danger of being dragged into Continental disputes, which on the surface often turn largely on the question of wages, and who do not wish to see their own organization, which has confined itself with best results to intervention in questions of principle used directly as an instrument for maintaining conditions of labor abroad which are apparently inferior to those which obtain in this country, the formation of a strong international committee will appear as a safeguard against the dangers they apprehend."

"Presumably such a committee will decide the grounds upon which the allied maritime communities shall come to each other's assistance, whether in the way of providing labor, or otherwise, during a strike. It is reasonably certain that such a committee, consisting of representatives of competing maritime countries, would not rush hasty into disputes affecting only the rate of profit of a few stevedores or shipbrokers at a particular port, but would rather be inclined to limit intervention to those broad and fundamental questions of principle upon the maintenance of which depends the control of maritime employers over their business depends, a control which in the present state of society is as necessary to the real interests of the men as to the employers, for it is not to be forgotten that the agitators who are the mainspring of strike movements have for their object the exploitation of the worker equally with the plundering of the employer. There will be a vast mass of detail to be collected and formulated before the practical result of the conference is seen; but there is no doubt that all concerned mean business, and that a new era in maritime affairs has dawned which will have most important results. Shipowners and all concerned with shipping are now fully alive to the importance of grappling with the danger that threatens them in its infancy, and if the unanimity shown at the conference continues, and there is no reason to doubt that it will continue, the finding of the best means of defense should not be difficult."

The conference does not seek to lower wages, but rather to aid the worker as well as the employer, and get the whole of Europe to work on common lines with regard to the operation of shipping.

UMBRINA IN PORT.

Sealing Schooner Brought 484 Sealings from Bering Sea.

The sealing schooner Umbrina, Capt. J. Haan, reached port yesterday after a rough passage from Bering sea, with 484 sealings. The Umbrina is one of the independent fleet, being owned by Capt. Peplitt, whose schooner Pescawha, recently purchased on the Atlantic coast, is being brought to this port to engage with her in Bering sea next season. The schooners Otto, with 320 skins, Dora Steward, with about 500 and Thomas Bayard, with at least as many pelts, are still to arrive.

KEEMUN ARRIVES IN PORT FROM LIVERPOOL

Reached Quarantine Last Night—Kazembe Comes From the Antipodes

Two liners reached port yesterday, the Blue Funnel liner Keemun and the Kazembe of the Canadian-New Zealand line. The Keemun arrived at William Head quarantine station about nightfall after a very rough passage from the Orient, and will moor at the outer wharf to disembark her Japanese passengers. The Kazembe arrived shortly after noon and dropped anchor off the outer dock. She did not call at the wharf but proceeded to Vancouver shortly after arrival.

The Keemun, Capt. Conradi, has a large cargo, and has 150 Japanese for this port. The Japanese shipping officials restrict the passengers embarked at Yokohama and Kobe on the Blue Funnel liners to the seating accommodation of the boats hanging in the davits without regard to other boats carried and the Keemun has her full complement. She has on board the machinery for the new hydrographic steamer Alexandra, and about 1,000 tons of general freight for local merchants, mostly from the United Kingdom. She will leave for Tacoma after debarking her steerage passengers and will return early next week to discharge cargo. Capt. T. S. Burley, pilot of the Blue Funnel liners, and Mr. Chidester, of the Tacoma office of Dodwell & Co., will leave for Tacoma on the steamer Suveric.

The Kazembe is a new steamer recently built for Bucknall Bros. and after a trip to South Africa proceeded to Australia in time to be diverted to the route in the place of the Buccentaur which struck the main reef at Suva when southbound and was in dock at Auckland to have ten new plates placed in her starboard side. The Kazembe was well filled with cargo, including coal shipments, hemp, wool, sugar, and hardwood. She will make one trip only for the Canadian-New Zealand line from which the Bucknall steamers are being withdrawn owing to a disagreement between the shipowners and the holders of the subsidy from the Canadian and New Zealand governments. This latter firm, Alley & Co., has chartered the steamers Indarveli, now about due from Shimoneseki, to sail south in the place of the Kazembe, and the Den of Ruthven also been secured.

Following these steamers the R.M.S. Empress of India is expected in port tomorrow morning, and the Japanese liner Iyo Maru will be here on Tuesday outbound, while the Kaga Maru is expected shortly after her from Hongkong via ports.

CHINESE SEEKING TRADE

Mandarins at Shanghai to Establish Lines of Steam Freighters Under the Dragon Flag

From Shanghai it is reported that a group of mandarins are planning the formation of a Chinese Steam Navigation company for developing traffic between Hongkong and San Francisco, and between Chinese ports and Chinese settlements in Polynesia, and to generally obtain a footing in the overseas trade under the Chinese flag. Some time ago a number of Chinese merchants in Hongkong established a line of chartered steamers between Hongkong and San Francisco, via Salina Cruz, under the name of the China Merchants Steamship company. The service, which trafficked largely in Chinese coolie travel to Mexico, has been withdrawn.

The steamer Dunerie, the last vessel to leave Cape Nome, from which she sailed October 28, is due.

The dredger Mudlark has been hauled out on Turnip's ways to be overhauled.

The steamer Forcer sailed from Newcastle with coal for San Francisco on Monday last.

At St. Nazaire, France, on Tuesday the new liner, Chicago, belonging to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique, was successfully launched. It is of 15,000 tons register and will enter the New York service in May next.

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COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

STOCK EXCHANGE HAS DULL SEASON

Delayed Publication of Bank Statement Left Operators Cautious

currency made by them to out of town points this week amounted to \$21,500,000. Last week they were \$23,000,000 and the preceding week \$21,500,000, an aggregate for the three weeks of \$65,000,000.

Bonds were steady. Total sales, par value, \$1,787,000.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

By F. W. Stevenson.

New York, Nov. 9.—The decision to withhold the publication of the bank statement until after the close of what is stock market derived it of what is usually the sole incentive to activity in the Saturday short session. The consequence was a torpid market and an inconsequential drift of prices.

The bank statement made the unshaking of a widening of the deficit below the legal reserve of \$18,085,500, leaving the margin for repair forces before the legal reserve limit is reported at \$51,924,625. The cash showing was not worse than was expected, the decrease of \$4,313,000 comparing with an indicated decrease of \$12,000,000 as the known movements of money could be traced. Moreover, the bank officials assert that not more than \$5,000,000 of the week's \$21,000,000 of receipts of foreign gold actually figured in the statement. The statement is computed on averages for five days owing to the holidays, instead of the usual six days, and this would serve to magnify the changes. So far as incoming gold may serve to release credits and reduce loans, the small proportion of gold arrivals which figure in the statement leaves the actual result understated. The additional gold engagements made this week must figure in the same way, in extension of loans subject to liquidation on the arrival of the gold. How far the new issues of clearing house certificates and the transfer of loans from trust companies to banks may figure in the loan item are purely conjectural.

There was a stiffening of the premiums paid for currency today. A feature was the further large transfers of currency to the interior, representing it is believed, the forwarding to its destination of the gold import arrivals. The New York clearing house banks estimate that the gross shipments of

CANADIAN PACIFIC HAS BORNE UP WELL

Compared With Other Big Railroads Has Shown Marked Strength

Montreal, Que., Nov. 9.—In all the turn of the Wall street flasco, C. P. I. stock has borne up well. On Monday it led in the general decline of Canadian Pacific. It is not the first time this stock has waited until almost all other prices have declined, and then entered upon a special lull of its own. London, for the first occasion for some period, was a seller of the Canadian offerings were Canadian Pacific shares. Berlin was also reported to be a seller of C. P. R. Aside from the liquidation of the stock produced by financial trouble in foreign centres, it is possible that some of the selling was based on the fact that the statement for September showed reduced net earnings. London's price for the stock dropped to the equivalent of 150 $\frac{1}{2}$ and the liquidation in New York caused it to sell off some ten points from the previous day's close to 146 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The following table shows the fluctuations of the stock on the Montreal Exchange. It will be noticed that ten years ago C. P. R. stock was purchased at \$46 a share.

*Ex-dividend.

Although Wall Street crowded when Canadian Pacific fell that stock is still miles above any United States railroad issues.

Sales of stock to 11 a. m., 39,100 shares. Total sales for the day, 98,100.

Money on call 6 per cent.

At 150, Canadian Pacific is on a 4.63 per cent basis.

Hill's Great Northern is low enough to yield 6.25 per cent., and Northern Pacific 6.40 per cent.

Harriman's Union Pacific is on a 9 per cent basis, and at one time sold at par, which would yield 19 per cent.

To yield the same rate as Union Pacific it would have to topple into the gulf and sell below 80.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

C. P. R. Net Profits for September Show Decrease—The C. N. R. Returns

Montreal Nov. 9.—Although the gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific railway for the month of September showed a gain of well over a quarter of a million dollars as compared with the earnings for the same month last year, the profits showed a decline of nearly \$200,000. As compared with September last year, the operating expenses showed an increase of well over half a million, or almost double the increase in gross earnings, with the result that the profits, as indicated by the monthly approximate figures, showed a very appreciable decrease.

Sept. 1907 Sept. 30, 1907
Gross earn. \$4,123,452.68 \$20,441,904.54
Working exp. 4,272,059.33 13,213,423.38

Net profits \$2,151,353.35 \$728,451.16

In September, 1906, the net profits were \$2,437,931.63, and from July 1 to Sept. 30, 1906, there was a net profit of \$7,272,321.91.

The decrease in net profits over the same period last year is, therefore, for September, \$281,578.23; and from July 1 to September 30, \$42,947.58.

Canadian Northern's report for September and three months compares as follows:

1907. 1906. 1905.

Gross. \$ 758,300 \$ 624,100 \$ 378,500

Expense. \$54,920 417,800 268,300

Sep. net. \$ 209,180 \$ 296,600 \$ 110,200

3 mos. gross. \$2,618,200 \$1,823,100 \$1,131,500

Expense. 1,830,700 1,218,500 767,100

3 mos. net. \$ 787,500 \$ 604,600 \$ 364,400

TRADE IN CANADA

Tightness of Money Tends to Retard Industries—Bank Clearings for Past Week

New York, Nov. 8.—Bradstreet's report on clearings for the week ending November 7, is as follows:

Montreal—\$37,001,000; increase, 6.4 per cent.

Toronto—\$29,130,000; decrease, 2.9 per cent.

Ottawa—\$3,830,000; increase, 17.5 per cent.

Halifax—\$2,321,000; increase, 16.3 per cent.

Hamilton—\$2,501,000; increase, 20.6 per cent.

London—\$1,561,000; increase, 4.1 per cent.

Calgary—\$1,820,000.

Quebec—\$2,779,000; increase, 12.6 per cent.

Winnipeg—\$16,920,000, increase, 13.3 per cent.

Vancouver—\$4,536,000; increase, 31.2 per cent.

Quebec—\$2,779,000; increase, 12.6 per cent.

St. John—\$1,480,000; increase, 9.2 per cent.

Victoria—\$1,181,000; increase, 17.6 per cent.

Edmonton—\$914,000.

Bradtreet's tomorrow will say: Tight money retards but does not stop fall trade in Canada, which is good, all things considered. There is some disposition to curtail industrial developments pending a return of easier money. The grain movement is large, despite the scarcity of rolling stock, and exports are liberal. Toronto reports good holiday trade, and shipments to the interior are large. Eastern collections are good, but western payments are slow. Montreal reports the best, and less activity in industrial development. Despite the tendency to look for quieter trade, depression is not expected. The week's failures number 34, as against 25 last week and 28 in this week a year ago.

Wheat in Winnipeg.

Winnipeg, Nov. 9.—The session was short, but Winnipeg wheat developed very considerable strength. The lowest sale was 1½ over Friday's close, while the close showed a gain for the morning of 2½ for November, 2½ for December and 2 cents for May. Nothing definite could be learned, but the advance did not seem to indicate any permanent improvement. Buying was improved yesterday by cheering rumors from the United States, and although they were not confirmed, the hope was expressed that the United States Government would take some measure to relieve the situation and restore confidence. Money remained scarce, and call loans only commanded 3% to 5 per cent, while discounts were dealt in more freely at a shade under 7 per cent.

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Wheat in New York.

New York, Nov. 9.—Wheat receipts, 114,000; sales, \$50,000. Small north-west receipts. Light estimates of the world's shipments and unfavorable foreign crop accounts caused an early advance in wheat, but the advance was lost later, under liquidation in sympathy with corn. December December 102@102%; May 107@108½.

New York Bank Statement

New York, Nov. 9.—The statement of the clearing house banks for the week (five days) shows that the banks hold \$51,924,625 less than the requirements of the 25 per cent. rule.

This is a decrease in the proportionate cash reserve of \$13,085,800, as compared with last week. The statement follows:

Loans, increase \$33,863,800; circulation, increase, \$1,113,400; specific, decrease, \$5,201,900; reserve required, increase, \$5,772,200; deposits, increase, \$35,091,200; legal tenders, increase, \$88,900; reserve, decrease, \$4,431,000; deficit, increase, \$13,085,800; ex-U. S. deposits, \$33,651,375.

PIMPLES, BLACKHEADS

Get Rid of All Your Face Troubles in a Few Days' Time With the Wonder Drug Stuart Calcium Wafers

Trial Package Sent Free

You cannot have an attractive face or a beautiful complexion when your blood is in bad order and full of impurities. Impure blood means an impure face, always.

The most wonderful as well as the most rapid blood cleanser is Stuart's Calcium Wafers. You use them for a few days, and the difference tells in your face right away.

Most blood purifiers and skin treatments are full of poison. Stuart's Calcium Wafers are guaranteed free from any poison, mercury, drug, or opiate. They are as harmless as water, but the results are astonishing.

The worst cases of skin diseases have been cured in a week by this most effective remedy. It contains the most effective working power of any purifier ever discovered—calcium sulphide. Most blood and skin treatments are terribly slow. Stuart's Calcium Wafers have cured boils in 3 days. Every particle of impurity is driven out of your system completely, never to return, and it is done without disturbing your system in the slightest.

No matter what your trouble is, whether pimples, blotches, blackheads, rash, tetter, eczema, or scabby crusts, you can solemnly depend upon Stuart's Calcium Wafers as never-failing.

Don't be any longer humiliated by having a splotchy face. Don't have strangers stare at you, or allow your friends to be ashamed of you because of your face.

Your blood makes you what you are. The men and women who forge ahead are those with pure blood and pure faces. Did you ever stop to think of that?

Stuart's Calcium Wafers are absolutely harmless, but the results are mighty satisfying to you even at the end of a week. They will make you happy because your face will be a welcome sight not only to yourself when you look in the glass, but to everybody else who knows you and talks with you.

We want to prove to you that Stuart's Calcium Wafers are beyond doubt the best and quickest blood and skin purifier in the world—so we will send you a free sample as soon as we get your name and address. Send for it today, and then when you have tried the sample you will not rest contented until you have bought a 50c box at your druggist's.

Send us your name and address today and we will at once send you by mail a sample package, free. Address F. A. Stuart Co., 175 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

A blue print map has just been completed showing the country in vicinity of Copper river, Telkwa river and Bulkley valley. This map shows timber, coal and mineral locations, also line of Grand Trunk Pacific railway, etc. For copies, apply to Electric Blue Print and Map company, Chancery Chambers, Langley street.

REMEMBER—WE GIVE VOTING TICKETS

STOCKS IN LONDON

Prices Hold Comparatively Firm, in Face of Advance in Bank Discount Rates

London, Nov. 9.—The stock exchange week just completed has been remarkable for the comparative steadiness of the markets generally in the face of the seven per cent discount rate of the Bank of England, such a level not having been reached for thirty-five years. It was followed by an advance in all the continental bank rates. The American demand for gold was mainly responsible for these advances, as the reserve of the banks here had been reduced below \$18,000,000, and with the prospects of further withdrawals the authorities had to take action in order to attract gold to replace the metal sent to America. The assistance received from the Bank of France helped the situation materially, and dealers report a gradual broadening investment demand in various directions, the low level of values proving attractive to the benefit not only of home rails, but of certain American rails and South African mines.

Another cheerful influence was the settlement of the railway dispute by the intervention of the President of the Board of Trade, though the smallness of the speculative account open had much to do with the prevalent calmness. Moderate setbacks naturally followed the advance in the bank rates here and abroad, while the failure of a discount house last week and the consequent marketing of bankrupt securities had a temporary depressing effect, but the week finished firm with consols unchanged at 82, after touching 81 5-8.

Americans proved less demoralized than of late, and showed a slight advance on the week, an exception being Canadian Pacific, which was liquidated largely on German account, owing to the raise in the bank rates, and shows a net loss of eight points. There was fair investment buying in the American section, both for English and Continental account. The tone was improved yesterday by cheering rumors from the United States, and although they were not confirmed, the hope was expressed that the United States Government would take some measure to relieve the situation and restore confidence. Money remained scarce, and call loans only commanded 3% to 5 per cent, while discounts were dealt in more freely at a shade under 7 per cent.

Wheat in Winnipeg.

Winnipeg, Nov. 9.—The session was short, but Winnipeg wheat developed very considerable strength. The lowest sale was 1½ over Friday's close, while the close showed a gain for the morning of 2½ for November, 2½ for December and 2 cents for May. Nothing definite could be learned, but the advance did not seem to indicate any permanent improvement. Buying was

improved yesterday by cheering rumors from the United States, and although they were not confirmed, the hope was expressed that the United States Government would take some measure to relieve the situation and restore confidence. Money remained scarce, and call loans only commanded 3% to 5 per cent, while discounts were dealt in more freely at a shade under 7 per cent.

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Newspaper

Newspaper, per copy, 10¢

Oranges, per dozen, 40¢ to 50¢

Lemons, per dozen, 40¢ to 50¢

Apples, com., 4 lbs. for 25¢

Grapes, California, per basket, 60¢

Bananas, per dozen, 25¢

Figs, table, per lb., 25¢

Paisley, Valencia, per lb., 25¢

Grapes, Com., per basket, 25¢

Pineapples, each, 50¢ to \$1.00

Pears, per box, \$1.25 to \$1.50

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B.C. LAND & INVESTMENT AGENCY LIMITED

40 Government Street

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Victoria, B.C.

\$1,150—4-roomed cottage and lot 60 x 60, James Bay. Terms.
 \$1,300—Cottage and 2 lots, each 50 x 140. A bargain.
 \$1,350—5-roomed house, pantry, bath room, stable, lot 50 x 135.
 \$2,200 will purchase corner lot with store and dwelling, latter rented at \$25 per month. A bargain.
 \$2,500 will purchase a modern brick dwelling and lot 30 x 120. Terms if necessary.
 \$2,500—5-roomed cottage, brick foundation and 3 lots, on terms.
 \$2,800—6-roomed cottage with 2 full sized lots, overlooking the water, Rock Bay.
 \$2,000—5-roomed cottage with bath and sewer on Pandora street. Easy terms.
 \$2,300—6-roomed modern house with front and back entrance. Terms.

\$2,400—6-roomed cottage and lot 35 x 120, less than 4 blocks from the centre of the city.
 \$3,500—2-storey dwelling, nicely situated on car line, only \$500 cash required.
 \$250 cash and monthly instalments of \$40 each, will purchase a two-storey dwelling well situated, less than 10 minutes from the P. O. Price only \$2,750.
 \$4,500—Large dwelling in James Bay, with lot 60 x 240.
 \$3,000—7-roomed modern dwelling on Quebec street. Easy terms.
 \$4,000—Large corner lot on Dallas Road, with two cottages.

James Bay—\$2,300, two lots (double corner) on car line, close to Park. Extremely cheap

For Fruit and Farming Land call for Printed List.

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Quadra Street

Seven Roomed Two Story Modern House, in good repair; within half a mile of the City Post Office; you couldn't build the house for \$2,600 and the lot is worth \$1,000; house will rent for \$25, per month.

\$3,150

Terms: \$1,150 down and a 6% mortgage.

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625 FORT STREET

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BLANCHARD STREET (near Queens avenue), Lot 50x150.....	\$ 900.00
MAPLE STREET, Lot 60x120	600.00
NORTH PANDORA STREET (near Fernwood Road), Lot 50x107.6	800.00
CHATHAM STREET (close to Blanchard), sewer and water laid on, size 60x120	1,200.00
BANK STREET, 4 lots, each 60x135, each	650.00
CRAIGFLOWER ROAD, lot 60x120	450.00
FORT STREET, lot 60x120 (close in	2,650.00
STANLEY AVENUE, 3 lots, 55x110, each	800.00
OAK BAY, 2 full size lots, close to beach, each	550.00
OAK BAY, 6 lots, 60x120, in splendid location, each	750.00
PANDORA STREET (near Jubilee Hospital), lot 60x80	300.00
MOSS STREET, 2 lots close to Fairfield Road, each	500.00
NIAGARA STREET, 2 lots, 50x150, close to Park, each.....	1,350.00
MEDINA STREET, lot 60x100	1,150.00

In fact we can sell you a lot wherever you want to buy. We have the largest list in town.

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TIMBER

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TELEPHONE 668

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\$2,000.00 will purchase a modern two-storey dwelling of 7 rooms on Cook street, near Southgate street. Terms 1-2 cash, balance \$15 per month, with interest at 6 per cent. (1212)

\$840.00 will purchase a furnished summer cottage and one lot at Foul Bay. Any reasonable terms. (1151)

\$2,200.00 will purchase an 8-roomed cottage on Coburg street, James Bay. This is a bargain and has all modern conveniences. Always well rented and easy terms of purchase. (1134)

\$3,000.00 will purchase a cottage of 5 rooms, all modern conveniences in James Bay District. Size of lot 110 ft. x 120 ft. (1096)

\$4,200.00 will purchase a full sized lot and two cottages on Herald street, just east of Government street. Always well rented. (1036)

\$2,000.00 will purchase a cottage with one room, and five (5) lots fenced and under cultivation. 1,000 strawberry plants, 16 fruit trees. Terms \$500.00 cash and the balance at 6 per cent. A bargain. (2575)

\$1,200.00 will purchase a lot on Franklin street, just west of Cook street. Cheap at \$1,200.00. (2572)

\$420.00 will purchase a lot on Craigflower Road, easy terms if necessary. (2552)

\$2,400 will purchase two lots on a corner on Richardson street, or will sell separately. (2539)

\$2,100.00 will purchase a corner lot on Craigflower Road, 134 feet on Craigflower Road by 154 on another street. A bargain and easy terms. (2436)

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30 BROAD STREET

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Established 1858 **A. W. BRIDGMAN** Telephone 86
41 Government Street

CHOICE BUILDING SITE FOR AN APARTMENT HOUSE

As a business proposition, an up-to-date apartment house pays handsome profits. In Victoria the absence of such a house is generally remarked and at the same time regretted by the numerous Eastern new-comers. I have the exclusive sale of

FIVE CHOICE LOTS

Centrally situated, within five minutes' walk of Post Office, and a like distance from Beacon Hill Park, where values are steadily increasing. The position cannot be equalled, and commands a clear view of mountains and sea. This is indeed the ideal location for a select apartment house.

Price \$7,000.00 Only

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Large Lots—100 x 330 ft.

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Per Lot **\$750** Per Lot

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TELEPHONE 1424

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632 Yates St. REAL ESTATE, FINANCIAL AND LOAN AGENTS Victoria, B.C.

25 Timber Claims, Cowichan Lake

Two good Houses, almost completed, on Cook Street, near Pandora; at a bargain.
Beautiful Lot of eight acres, Gordon Head, fine house, stable, chicken runs, well, strawberries fruit; all for \$7,350
Seven-roomed House, No. 51 North Park Street; easy terms. \$2,500
Two and one-fifth acres, four miles from city, cottage, stable, chicken runs, nice orchard all clear \$2,500
Fifteen acres, four miles from city, unimproved, good fruit land; per acre \$400.00
Good House, on corner lot, close to car line, park and beach; rents for \$30; easy terms; price \$5,500
Two good Houses, nice lawns and trees; seven-roomed, all modern, two blocks from beach, three blocks from Beacon Hill park; half block from car line; easy terms; each house \$3,000

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ESTABLISHED 1890

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ESQUIMALT—South portion of Section 48, between Nelson and Wellington streets, close to tram; over 2 acres. Beautiful suburban site for home.

BELMONT PARK—Fronting on Lagoon, 5 acres choice land nearly clear; running stream. Price. \$1,500

OAK BAY—Mount Baker avenue, cor. Orchard, 4 large lots close to town, with uninterrupted view. Price, each. \$1,500

GORDON HEAD—28 acres choice orchard land over 500 trees in bearing, small fruits, asparagus beds, cottage and outbuildings. We can prove that this is one of the loveliest positions for a home in British Columbia.

LOST LAKE—14 acres, nearly all cultivated, only 3½ miles from Victoria. P. O. Price, per acre. \$400

BEAVER LAKE—34 acres close to lake and bounded by railway line. Price, per acre. \$90

SAANICH ARM—25 acres on Union Bay, having nice frontage.

SAANICH ARM—30 acres near Mount Newton, 2½ miles from Saanichton, with new six-room dwelling, barn, chicken houses. Price. \$6,000

50 ACRES—Close to above, without improvements. Price. \$3,000

SOUTH SAANICH—70 acres between East Road and Bazaar Bay, 60 acres cultivated, 10 cleared, small cottage. This is one of the best properties in district. Price, per acre. \$170

620 Fort Street

TELEPHONE 30

Victoria, B.C.

VICTORIA, REGINA AND SASKATOON

Good Buying in Houses

Terms Arranged Satisfactorily

Menzies Street—8-room, modern, 2 storey house on full size corner lot. Rents at \$35 per month. \$5,250.00

Clarence Street—7-room, storey and half bungalow, thoroughly modern with full size concrete basement, handsomely finished and new. \$4,725.00

Boyd Street—Good modern house and one third acre of land commanding splendid marine view and sheltered from wind. Large out houses, 24 x 30. Pay \$600 cash down on purchase price of \$3,600.00

Stanley Avenue—Splendid 8-room bungalow with gas, electric light, hot and cold water, and all other modern conveniences, situation excellent. Price. \$3,500.00

Bellot Street—12-room house, and third acre of land with good shade trees, also 15 fruit trees. \$6,000.00

Terrace Avenue—Splendid 9-room house with stone foundation, thoroughly modern, good stable, fine trees, etc., half acre of land. Finest view in city. \$6,500.00

The Hugo Ross Realty Co.

Limited, 62 Yates Street

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\$15 Starts You Only \$300 Starts You

And we know of nothing in same locality at less than \$400 to \$500 each. Compare values and act immediately. We only ask \$15 down and \$10 monthly. A rare chance to build and own your own home. It is folly to pay rent longer. You have two years, 4½ months to pay. They should double in value long before they are paid for. These lots are not three minutes' walk from car line,—some of them are beautifully treed, and all have a nice outlook over the sea. We have some very choice lots in several other desirable localities which we would sell on same terms.

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THE PROPERTY KNOWN AS LOT 112 has been sub-divided into Five Acre Lots and though it has only been on the market for a short time, there are now but a few Lots left. The Canadian Pacific Railway has acquired large interests in ALBERNI. They did the same in Vancouver only a few years ago. Vancouver has now a population of 75,000 people.

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Alberni 147 Acres

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For Sale

Six lots, corner of Cook and Labouchere streets, splendidly adapted for residential purposes.

GARBALLY ROAD—2 lots, 50x130 each, running through to Dunedin street; terms; price. \$1,500

CRAIGFLOWER ROAD—A well situated lot on car line; 50x100; best residential part of Victoria; look this up; price. \$450

DUNSMUIR ROAD—Very choice lot, 60x120, splendid black loam, no rock; price. \$650

OAK BAY, AMPHION ST.—Splendid 2-story residence, facing Mt Baker, 7 rooms, bath, pantry, conveniences, nice garden lot, 100x120; good soil; fruit trees of various kinds, etc.; terms; price. \$5,000

JAMES BAY, SIMCOE ST.—Fine 2-story house, 7 rooms, dining room, drawing room, pantry, 4 bedrooms, small conservatory, electric light, good garden in rear, rich soil, lot 32x165 terms, price. \$3,000

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—Best Japanese Green Tea at all prices; Pocket Stoves; Tooth Powder. J. M. Nagano, 30 and 32 Store Street, and 61 Douglas, Empress Block.

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BRASS, Copper, Bottles, Stocks and Junk wanted. Victoria Junk Agency, 30 and 32 Store Street. Phone 1326.

All kinds of metals, bottles, sacks, cans, etc. bought and sold. W. G. Eden, Sr., 9 Princess ave. Phone A602.

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A. O. F. Court Northern Light, No. 5935, meets at K. of P. Hall, 2nd and 4th Wednesdays. W. F. Fullerton Secretary.

NATIVE SONS—Post No. 1, meets K. of P. Hall last Tues. of each month. J. Jaynes, Secy. Bk. of Commerce Building.

K. of P. No. 1, Far West Lodge, Friday K. of P. Hall, cor. Douglas and Pandora Sts. H. Weber, K. of R. and S. Box 544.

SONS OF ENGLAND—Pride of Island Lodge, A.O.U.W. Hall, 1st and 3rd Tuesday. J. P. Wheeler, Pres.; Thos. Gravlin, Sec.

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TONIGHT

Grand Theatre, 8 o'clock, J. H. Hawthorne, W. O'Brien, Socialist evangelists. Text— "All going out and there is nothing coming in!"

MASSAGE

MR. BERGSTROM-BJORNFELD, Massagur, room 48, Five Sisters block, 16 Fort street, Victoria, B. C. Open hours: 11 to 12 a.m. 5 to 6 p.m. s20

HOTEL DIRECTORY

THE ATLANTIC—Corner Broad and Johnson streets. Completely modernized and newly furnished throughout. Fine large airy rooms, single and en suite. David Murray, Prop.

HOTEL SIDNEY

Only seventeen miles from Victoria. One of the most attractive resorts on Vancouver Island; good roads; fine boating; two-mile beach, view unobstructed. Hotel rates \$1.50 per day. William Jensen, Proprietor.

THE GORDON

Yates St. First-class hotel. Fifty bedrooms, homelike rooms. Terms very moderate. Mrs. J. Aberden Gordon, Proprietor. Tel. 1618. P. O. Box 49.

CALIFORNIA HOTEL

19 Johnson St. Newly fitted up and renovated from top to bottom—good accommodation. Bar always supplied with the best brands of liquors and cigars. Thos. L. McManus, Proprietor.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL

118 Douglas St. Room to let for housekeeping for \$1.

NELSON

SWINERTON & ODDY
102 Government St.

FOR SALE
For Orchards or Market Gardening
15.78 ACRES—2 1/5 acres cleared, rich
black loam, balance timbered, suitable
for fruit. \$1,150.
20 ACRES—1 1/2 acres rich black loam,
timbered, part suitable for orchard
and part market gardening and small
fruit. \$2,000.
10.52 ACRES—All in pasture. \$1,600.
7.33 ACRES—Timbered, good land, \$850.
5.78 ACRES—6 1/2 acres cleared, balance
timbered, good land. \$2,000.

The above parcels are about 6 1/2 miles from Victoria, and one quarter of an hour's walk from the Victoria and Sidney railway. Close to school and church. Good springs.

THE PRICES ARE CHEAP
Terms, one-third cash, balance one and two years. For full particulars and maps, apply to above.

FOR SALE

Richmond Ave., off Oak Bay Ave.—8-roomed modern house, stable, etc., fruit trees, lot 600 135. Price \$5,700

Oak Bay Avenue—8-roomed house, modern, stable, chicken house, fruit trees, lot 67x120. Price \$6,000

2 lots, 50x135 ft. each, off Hillside Avenue. \$450 each. Easy terms.

Choices and cheap lots, Oak Bay Avenue and James Bay.

V. C. MADDOCK & CO.
10 BROAD STREET
Phone 1407


MALTHOID ROOFING
24 Years Experience has proved Malthoid the most durable for flat or pitch roofs, temporary or permanent, sheds or barns. Send for samples and prices. Estimates given for laying.

R. ANGUS - 51 Wharf Street

JOHN DEAN
108 Government Street

FOR SALE

ONE ACRE WITH 7 ROOMED HOUSE—Pantry, bath, etc.; 100 feet frontage on ESQUIMALT ROAD, running back over 100 feet to N. RAILWAY RIGHT OF WAY, ensuring enhanced value in the near future for warehouse or manufacturing purposes; In the meantime affording a good home; all cleared, no rock; part in garden and fruit; fine investment. Easy terms.

NEW HOUSE—Close to Fernwood road, just finishing; 6 rooms, modern, in every respect; 5 minutes from car. Price \$3,150.

8 ROOMED HOUSE—Built this year; all modern improvements, bungalow style, good basement, substantially built, good neighborhood; \$4,500. Easy terms.

We Have For Sale

One of Finest Residential Sites in the City

consisting of 3.5 acres beautifully situated with southern exposure on Richardson Street, between the Government House property and "Stonyhurst."

Richardson Street has recently been greatly improved and the location is a very desirable one.

A. W. JONES
LIMITED
606 FORT STREET

KLONDYKERS START OFF ON TOUR WITH VICTORY

Northerners Win From Fifth Regiment Basketball Team at the Drill Hall

The Klondykers basketball team got off to an auspicious start on their long tour of the coast cities last night at the Drill hall when they won their first game in the south from the crack Fifth Regiment team after a fast contest by a score of 14 to 10. A big crowd was present and the northerners netted a goodly sum as their share of the receipts.

The game was close throughout and the result was in doubt right to the end though the gold diggers held the lead most of the way. They showed better team work than the locals, but their shooting was only fair. The regiment did not have as many chances at the basket as their opponents, but the local's shooting was away below the standard. However, it was the first game of the season for both teams and under the circumstances they furnished a pretty fair sort of an article.

The locals stated off in promising fashion, getting the first point on a free throw but the Klondykers came right back with a basket and there after were always in the lead. The score at half time was 12 to 5. In the second half the Regiment did better and outscored the Northerners by 5 to 2. The Klondykers got two baskets on free throws while the locals only got one of their points in this manner. For the Northerners Hancock scored 8 points, getting four goals. Reid converted two free throws while Douglas Jones Goal Beane Kinloch Full Backs Lockley Campbell Half Backs Prevost Campbell Half Backs Sheriff Johnson Telford Lawson Doble Peden Goal McDonald Lawson Full Backs Warder S. Lorimer Half Backs John Hughes Bayley Shanks Forwards Jones Daker Sullivan Daker Williamson Todd Thomas L. O'Leary Referee Rutherford.

VICTORY FOR ESQUIMALT.
Fifth Regiment Eleven Beaten By Three Goals to Nil at Oak Bay.

The Fifth Regiment had out a weak eleven at Oak Bay yesterday for the league fixture with Esquimalt, and the latter team won handily by a score of 3 goals to nil. At no time did it, the regiment players, look like winners. The Esquimalts scored two goals in the first half. Young and Prevost doing the counting, and in the second half Prevost added the third goal. The game was loosely played throughout. The regiment was the defensive most of the time, and Goettender Jones had lots of work. Kinloch and Fairall played nicely at fullback for the soldiers, and were largely responsible for the smallness of the total against them. The Esquimalt players did not extend themselves to win. The forward had for the best of the play. Although in the first half the High school played one short, they made a better showing against their opponents than in the second.

The teams were as follows:

Fifth Regiment Esquimalt. Jones Goal Beane Kinloch Full Backs Lockley Campbell Half Backs Prevost Campbell Half Backs Sheriff Johnson Telford Lawson Doble Peden Goal McDonald Lawson Full Backs Warder S. Lorimer Half Backs John Hughes Bayley Shanks Forwards Jones Daker Sullivan Daker Williamson Todd Thomas L. O'Leary Referee Rutherford.

ONE MORE FOR SHEARWATER
Y. M. C. A.'s Championship Hopes Are on the Wane

The sailors of the Shearwater added another victory to their credit by beating the Y. M. C. A. yesterday afternoon on Beacon Hill grounds by 5 goals to 1.

The sailors won the toss and elected to play up hill against a slight breeze, the Y. M. C. A. pressed from the start and the sphere was kept down in the sailors' goal most of the first half. Thus after time they bombarded the

The Sporting World

SHEARWATER LODGES PROTEST AGAINST BAYS

Special Meeting of Football League is Called for Tomorrow Night

The James Bay Athletic association, H. M. S. Shearwater and Esquimalt were the winning teams yesterday in the Victoria District Football League. The league leaders had a hard game with the Garrison at Work Point, but won by two goals to nil. At Beacon Hill the Shearwater men added two points to their total, and climbed up to third place in the standing by beating the Y. M. C. A. by 3 goals to 1. At Oak Bay the Fifth Regiment succumbed to Esquimalt in a slow game by 3 goals to none. Perfect weather conditions prevailed for the games.

A special meeting of the league executive has been called for Monday night, to hear a protest lodged by the Shearwater in connection with their game with the J. B. A. A. a week ago. The protest, which is the first of the season, covers a number of points, the chief being that Referee J. G. Brown had no right to rule the two players off, Clarkson and Tait, for rough play, and that he did not allow a penalty goal which the Shearwaters earned when one of the Bays fullbacks knocked the ball out of the goal with his hands as it was going through. The kicking of the ball by one of the Bays' backs over the grandstand is also cited as "an objectionable feature" of the game.

H. M. S. Egger is expected in today, and will have a representative at Monday's meeting, when the schedule will be re-drawn.

The standing of the teams is now as follows:

Team—	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.	P.
James Bay A. A.	7	0	0	19	14	14
Esquimalt	5	2	1	26	13	11
H. M. S. Shearwater	4	1	0	9	4	8
Garrison	4	0	0	8	15	8
Y. M. C. A.	3	3	2	10	14	8
Fifth Regiment	3	4	1	8	13	7
H. M. S. Egger	2	0	0	0	4	0
Victoria United	0	14	0	2	16	0

BAYS ALWAYS WIN.

Garrison Given the Weakly Beating Which the League Leaders Hand Out.

NORTH WARD BEATEN.

High School Football Team Scores a Decisive Victory.

The Garrison made it interesting for the James Bay team at Work Point barracks yesterday afternoon, and when the whistle blew for time they were only two goals down. As usual, the defence of the league leaders was in great form, and the soldiers were unable to penetrate it with any success, failing to score. The Bays had not their strongest team out, Seiger and Gray being off the forward line, but at that, the Garrison is entitled to a whole lot of credit for the determined bid they made for victory. The winners scored a goal in each half.

The game was clean and play was very even throughout. The soldiers, who have been improving with every game, were in evidence all the time, and it was only the clever work of the Bays' defence that kept them from scoring, as they attacked in dangerous fashion on a number of occasions. The Garrison forwards played good ball, while their backs showed up in splendid form. The speed of the winners was too much for the soldiers, however. The teams were as follows:

J. B. A. A.	Garrison.
Peden Goal McDonald	Lawson Full Backs Warder
S. Lorimer Half Backs John	J. Lorimer Half Backs John
Hughes Bayley	Hughes Bayley
Cousins Forwards Roberson	Jones Jones
Daker Williamson	Sullivan
Todd Williamson	Thomas
Tait Smith	L. O'Leary.

Referee Rutherford.

VICTORY FOR ESQUIMALT.

Fifth Regiment Eleven Beaten By Three Goals to Nil at Oak Bay.

The Fifth Regiment had out a weak eleven at Oak Bay yesterday for the league fixture with Esquimalt, and the latter team won handily by a score of 3 goals to nil. At no time did it, the regiment players, look like winners. The Esquimalts scored two goals in the first half. Young and Prevost doing the counting, and in the second half Prevost added the third goal. The game was loosely played throughout. The regiment was the defensive most of the time, and Goettender Jones had lots of work. Kinloch and Fairall played nicely at fullback for the soldiers, and were largely responsible for the smallness of the total against them. The Esquimalt players did not extend themselves to win. The forward had for the best of the play. Although in the first half the High school played one short, they made a better showing against their opponents than in the second.

The teams were as follows:

Fifth Regiment Esquimalt.	Jones Goal Beane Kinloch Full Backs Lockley Campbell Half Backs Prevost Campbell Half Backs Sheriff Johnson Telford Lawson Doble Peden Goal McDonald
Lawson Full Backs Warder	S. Lorimer Half Backs John
S. Lorimer Half Backs John	Hughes Bayley
Hughes Bayley	Shanks Forwards Jones
Cousins Forwards Roberson	Daker Williamson
Daker Williamson	Todd Williamson
Todd Williamson	L. O'Leary.

Referee Rutherford.

VICTORY FOR SHEARWATER.

Y. M. C. A.'s Championship Hopes Are on the Wane

The sailors of the Shearwater added another victory to their credit by beating the Y. M. C. A. yesterday afternoon on Beacon Hill grounds by 5 goals to 1.

The sailors won the toss and elected to play up hill against a slight breeze, the Y. M. C. A. pressed from the start and the sphere was kept down in the sailors' goal most of the first half. Thus after time they bombarded the

goal but the halves were equal to the occasion and cleared continually. The Y. M. C. A. halves played up well and shots at goal were made continually, but the shooting was very poor on the Y. M. C. A. side. The Shearwaters made several rushes to their opponents' goal but were repulsed by the full backs time after time. Thackeray at half back for the Y. M. C. A. played a fine game. He fed his forwards well throughout the first half, but their shooting was very erratic. Often it looked as if the Y. M. C. A. would score, but their shooting was wild. Ferris got in front of the ball and scored just after thirty minutes of play, giving the Y. M. C. A. the lead. No further score was registered up to half time.

On the restart the sailors pressed their opponents and bombarded the goal. Findlay at centre forward making a run down the field, scored the first goal for the Shearwater two minutes after the start, thus evening the score. The Shearwater continued to press and the opposing backs were kept busy clearing. Findlay again beat Harmer with a ground shot, giving the sailors the lead. Thackeray for the Y. M. C. A. again was the stumbling block, but for him the score would have been heavy. O'Connor, the Shearwater half back played a good cool and steady game. He kept his forwards busy. Collier was the next to register a goal for the sailors, giving them a lead of two over their opponents. No further score was registered and the whistle blew for time.

The game was very clean throughout and the referee had an easy time of it. For the Y. M. C. A., Wilson at full back played a good game while Shank and Thackeray were the pick of the forward division. For the Shearwater, Findlay and Clarkson both played well at full back. O'Connor at half back was the star. The forwards were all good. Findlay being credited with two goals. Percy Richardson officiated as referee and gave good satisfaction.

The teams were as follows:

Y. M. C. A.	Shearwater
Harper Goal Watt	Wilson Full Backs Gosling
Wormald Wormald	Wormald Clarkson
Shank Half Back Holmes	Hill Connor
Thackeray Williams	Ferris R. Collier
Ferris Forwards A. Collier	Wormald Findlay
Wormald Findlay	Kirchen Fortune
Johnson Partleton	Johnson Partleton
Referee Percy Richardson.	Referee Percy Richardson.

The teams were as follows:

Team—	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.	P.
James Bay A. A.	7	0	0</td			

Unusual Bargains For the Next Two Weeks

There must be a reason for these GREAT BARGAINS. The tightness of money is forcing many Eastern manufacturers to sell their stocks at low prices to those who are in a position to use quantities and pay cash. Some of the BIG PURCHASES are coming along now, and for the next two weeks our customers may expect an interesting time.

On Monday the Following Specials Go On Sale:

Flannelette Sheeting	25 Pieces Flannel Sheeting	35 Pieces English Cotton	White Lawns	500 Yards Curtain Net	200 Pairs Mens Trousers	25 Doz. Men's Fine Underwear
1,000 Pairs Sheets	200 Pieces Plain Dress Goods Serges	100 Women's Silk Waists	Vestings	1000 Yards Cretonne	50 Doz. Men's Suspenders	50 Doz. Men's Wool Sweaters

Therefore, if you wish to share in this period of EXCEPTIONAL VALUE GIVING, watch the Press announcements and act promptly.

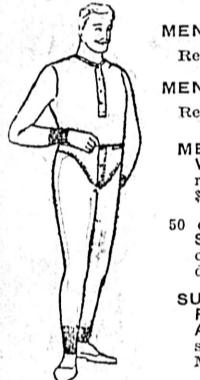


An Excellent Opportunity for Men

Trousers at Prices That You Cannot Afford to Let Pass. Regular Values \$2.25 and \$3.50. Monday \$1.90

This is without doubt the best offering this season, and it would be mere fallacy to let this splendid opportunity pass without laying in a good stock. These trousers are well tailored and strongly made, and come in tweeds and worsteds, in broken stripes and checks. Regular values of these splendid wearables were \$2.25 and \$3.50. Monday, per pair ... \$1.90

Special Values From the Men's Furnishing Section



MEN'S HEAVY CARDINAL RIBBED SWEATERS. Regular value 75c. Monday's special... 50c

MEN'S FINE BLUE ENGLISH WORSTED SWEATERS. Regular value \$1.50. Monday's special... \$1.00

MEN'S FINE BLUE ENGLISH WORSTED SWEATERS, fancy raised stitch. Regular value \$1.50. Monday's special... \$1.00

50 dozen MEN'S ELASTIC WEB SUSPENDERS, assorted fancy colors. Regular value 50c. Monday's special... 25c

SUPERFINE HEAVY ELASTIC RIBBED ALL-WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, light blue shade. Regular value \$2.50. Monday's special, each... \$1.50

500 Yards Swiss Applique Nets Specially Priced

This is an opportunity that should not be missed to provide high grade window draperies. The nets are all in panel design, with borders and centres in applique muslin, 27 to 30 inches wide. Regular price up to 85c. per yard. Monday and Tuesday ... 25c



1,000 Yards Cretonnes and Denims Much Underpriced

This immense purchase stands to benefit our patrons needing materials for upholstering, coverings for window seats and boxes or for curtains of all kinds. The designs are nearly all copies of high class fabrics, and are perfect in construction and come in 30 in. to 33 in. widths. Values up to 35c per yard, Monday and Tuesday, per yard ... 20c

Splendid Opportunities to Save on Ladies' Winter Silk Waists

Monday will be a day of Special Bargain Giving in Ladies' Waists, and as judges of these goods, we positively affirm that we have never seen a better bargain in Fine Waists than is contained in this offering. These Waists are of all the most favored kinds, in white, black and brown, and every one is indeed a fetching, dressy model. There is one fact, however, that we wish you to remember, the number is limited to 65, which is ample reason why you should be here when the doors open Monday morning. \$5.75 Values, while they last, Monday ...

\$4.50

Reg. \$5.75. Monday \$4.50
LADIES' WHITE JAPANESE SILK WAIST, made with deep pointed yoke of heavy chantille lace, attached to lower part of blouse, with insertion, lower part of blouse made with fine tucking; three clusters of tucks down back; elbow sleeve, finished with lace cuff, collar to match. Reg. price \$5.75. Monday ... \$4.50



Reg. \$5.75. Monday \$4.50
LADIES' TAILOR-MADE BROWN SILK WAIST, four rows of tucking down either side of front, wide pleat down front, edged on either side with knife pleating finished with fancy buttons, three-quarter sleeves with rolling cuff edged with five knife pleating. Regular price \$5.75. Monday ... \$4.50



Reg. \$5.75. Monday \$4.50
LADIES' WHITE JAPANESE SILK WAIST, made with deep yoke of fine tucks and insertion finished with large applique ornament, lower part of blouse made with wide panel of hand embroidery edged on either side with fine lace insertion, 3/4 sleeve with fancy lace cuff, collar to match, 5 rows insertion down back. Reg. \$5.75. Monday ... \$4.50



Reg. \$5.75. Monday \$4.50
LADIES' JAPANESE SILK WAIST. This waist is made entirely of fine tucked silk and lace insertion, with two panels of hand embroidery in lower part of waist; three-quarter sleeve made of silk and lace insertion; lace cuff and collar. The regular price was \$5.75. Monday special, price ... \$4.50

Reg. \$5.75. Monday \$4.50
LADIES' JAPANESE SILK WAIST YOKE, made of applique and lace insertion, lower part of blouse made of wide tucks and straps of stitched silk, entire sleeve made of wide tucks and insertion finished with cuff of lace and stitched straps of silk, collar to match. Regular \$5.75. Monday ... \$4.50

To Share In These Bargains Be Here When the Doors Open

DAVID SPENCER LTD.

Everybody Should be Interested in This Exceptional Opportunity

A Harvest in Bed Furnishings

This Sale Should prove intensely interesting to every economical housewife, as values like these are not to be had very often, in fact these are the best Blanket and Sheet offerings that we have put forth, and fortunate indeed is it for our customers that this financial stringency has happened in the East. Therefore we urge the necessity of prompt action.

White Wool Blankets, regular \$3.50. Monday \$2.90

WHITE WOOL BLANKETS, size 60 x 80 in., with blue and red border, of medium weight. Regular \$3.50 per pair. Monday \$2.90

White Wool Blankets, regular \$6.50. Monday \$4.90

ALL WOOL WHITE BLANKETS, extra heavy 8-lb. weight, blue borders, an exceptionally good blanket, at regular values, \$6.50. Monday ... \$4.90

White Wool Blankets, regular \$5.50. Monday \$3.75

WHITE WOOL BLANKETS, guaranteed all wool, extra special value, colored borders, 7-lb. weight, size 64 x 84 in. Regular price \$5.50 per pair. Monday ... \$3.75

Sheets and Sheetings Marked at Small Purse Prices

Flannelette Sheeting, regular 50c. Monday 25c

WHITE AND GREY FLANNELETTE SHEETING, made of specially selected cotton in three widths, 54, 66, and 72 inches. Regular value 50c. Monday ... 25c

White Cotton Sheets, reg. \$1.75. Monday \$1

WHITE COTTON SHEETS, hemmed ready for use, made of specially strong English cotton. Size 48 x 84 inches. Regular value \$1.75 per pair. Monday ... \$1.00

Money-Saving Prices on Table Linens That Will Interest Every Housewife

The prices which we are quoting below will prove the importance of this linen sale to you, and it goes without saying that this sale will be attended by every housewife who wishes to save. Table linen is an article that is needed daily, and you will find all these items exactly as represented. Linens have advanced all the way from 25 per cent to 35 per cent, but owing to the manner in which we bought this lot we can afford to pass them on to our customers at less than old time prices. This fact will be substantiated by a visit to this department.

50c Linen Lunch Cloths 35c

HEMSTITCHED LINEN LUNCH CLOTHS, in assorted floral designs, free from dressing, size 42x42 inches. Regular value 50c. Each, Monday ... 35c

75c Linen Lunch Cloths, 65c

HEMSTITCHED LINEN LUNCH AND BREAKFAST CLOTHS, in floral and other desirable designs, size 50 x 50. Regular value, each 75c. Monday ... 65c

\$1.50 Linen Breakfast Cloths, \$1

HEMSTITCHED LINEN LUNCH AND BREAKFAST CLOTHS, extra long, in very neat floral designs, size 57 x 90 in. Regular value, each \$1.50. Monday ... \$1.00

\$1 Damask Tray Cloths, 50c

DAMASK TRAY CLOTHS, floral border, with Polka-dot centre, size 18 x 27 inches. Regular value \$1.00 each. Monday ... 50c

\$1.50 Damask Tea Cloths, \$1

DAMASK TEA CLOTHS, in very pretty floral designs, specially selected, size 20x30 and 32x32. Regular value \$1.50 each. Monday ... \$1.00

\$1.50 Breakfast Cloths, \$1

FULL BLEACHED LINEN BREAKFAST CLOTHS, all specially selected linen thread, size 57x57. Regular value, each \$1.50. Monday ... \$1.00

\$1 Linen Breakfast Cloths, 45c

UNBLEACHED IRISH LINEN BREAKFAST CLOTHS, every thread guaranteed best quality linen, size 64x64 inches. Regular value \$1.00 each. Monday ... 45c

TABLE LINEN



75c Washstand Covers, 35c

HONEY COMB WASHSTAND OR BUREAU COVERS, in colored stripes of pink, amber, yellow, size 34 x 45. Regular value 75c each. Monday ... 35c

\$2 Honeycomb Towels, \$1

HONEY COMB TOWELS, red border, size 22 x 45. Regular value \$2.00 per dozen. Monday ... \$1.00

Unbleached Table Damask

Unbleached Table Damask in a very large variety of desirable patterns, in scroll, polka dot, and floral designs.

50 in. ... 25c

65 in. ... 40c

66 in. ... 50c

68 in. ... 75c

54 in. ... 35c

56 in. ... 45c

70 in. ... 60c

64 in. ... 85c

72 in. ... \$1.00

Bleached Table Damask

50 in. ... 35c

62 in. ... 75c

72 in. ... \$1.00

72 in. ... 1.35

50c

62 in. ... 55c

70 in. ... 1.25

72 in. ... \$1.75

LINEN TABLE NAPKINS, double damask, all grass bleached in scroll and floral designs. This is a manufacturer's line which we bought at less than half price. 5% and 3% size. Regular values from \$3.50 to \$7.00. Monday, per dozen, \$4.50 to \$2.50

English Long Cloths

THE TIMES ENGLISH LONG CLOTH, 36 ins. wide, made of specially selected Egyptian Cotton. Monday ... 15c	ENGLISH LONG CLOTH, 36 ins. wide, reg. value 12 1/2c per yard. Monday ... 13c
ENGLISH LONG CLOTH, specially selected, 36 inches wide. Reg. value per yd. 20c. Monday ... 10 1/2c	ENGLISH TROUSERS, in stripes suitable for Men's or Boys' pants, 28 inches wide. Regular value \$1.25 and 50c. Monday ... 50c

6 pieces HOMESPUNS, colors, fawn, greys, greens, drab, 54 in. wide. Regular \$1.25. Monday ... 50c

25 pieces EOLIENNES, in fancy and plain colors, light blue, mauve, champagne, nile, grey, and pink. 44 in. wide. Regular \$1.25. Monday ... 50c

8 pieces WOOL DE CHENE, colors grey, fawn, champagne, green, nile, etc. 42 inches wide. Regular \$1.00. Monday ... 50c

20 pieces PANAMAS SUITINGS, colors navy, brown, fawn, grey, myrtle, rose, and cardinal, 42 inches wide. Regular 76c and \$1.00. Monday ... 50c

4 pieces FANCY FIGURED MOHAIR, in cream and white. 50 inches wide. Regular \$1.50. Monday ... 50c

6 pieces FINE FRENCH SUITING, in fawns, greys, and bronze. 46 inches wide. Regular \$1.50. Monday ... 50c

100 Pieces Plain Goods at 65c per Yard

Black Serges, Black Cloths, Black Crepe de Chene, Black Figured Crepe, Cream Serge, Bedford Cord, Navy Serges, Navy Coating Serges and Etamine Serges.

Cotton and Eiderdown Comforters at Economical Prices

MONDAY offers exceptional chances in the above articles, just when needed, the chilly nights necessitates goods like these, and this special opportunity will undoubtedly meet with the approval of all wishing to save.

COTTON WOOL COMFORTERS, sateen covered, large variety of colors, in floral designs. Each ... \$1.50

COTTON WOOL COMFORTERS, covered with best quality sateen, large size. Each ... \$1.50

EIDERDOWN QUILTS, sateen covered, large size. Each ... \$6.75

SELF COLOR FLANNELETTE, in blue, pink and yellow suitable for making up Children's Underwear, etc., 24 in. wide, reg. value 7 1/2c and 8 1/2c per yd. Monday ... 5c

10c Flannelette, for 6 1/2c

STRIPED FLANNELETTES, in blue, pink, grey, etc., suitable for night gowns, etc. 28 in. wide. Regular value 10c per yard. Monday ... 6 1/2c

Splendid Savings in Flannelette

The bargains you are offered in good serviceable Flannelettes is really astounding. The Goods marked at prices like these won't go begging for an owner. So be here at the opening of the doors to share in the seasonal merchandise at such remarkable savings.

7 1/2c and 8 1/2c Flanne

VICTORIA THE BEAUTIFUL

PORTRAGE INLET

Pretty Little Water Course Which Lies at Head of Arm

Probably very few of those who observe the photographic view on this page could identify the scene, did they not read the line underneath. It is perhaps correct to say there are few more beautiful spots on the continent of America, and though within a comparatively short distance of Victoria its existence is perhaps unknown to a very large number of the present day residents of the city.

The farm shown in the scene is called Loch End. It is situated on Portage Inlet, at the head of Victoria Arm, and is reached either by water or by way of Burnside road. As the crow flies, it is probably not more than three miles from the centre of the city, but if the water route is chosen, the distance traversed will approximate six miles, owing to the tortuous course which requires to be followed.

The Inlet opens out from a narrow passage to the Arm into a fine sheet of water, approximately a mile long, and a quarter of a mile wide. Esquimalt harbor is situated only a few hundred yards away from the head of the inlet, and in the case of small craft it has been found entirely feasible to make a portage from one body of water to the other. A small stream connects the two; and it has at various times been suggested that a project should be undertaken looking to building of a canal connecting the inlet with the waters of Esquimalt harbor. In the opinion of some experts, the enterprise is declared feasible, and should it ever be undertaken, a very important addition will have been made to the list of Victoria's natural attractions, as the salt from the city right round to Esquimalt and back past the outer wharf would constitute a trip on one of the most unique water courses in the world.

As it is, Victoria, in what is popularly termed "The Arm," possesses an asset of incalculable worth. Residents of the city all unite in declaring that as a picturesque water course it stands without a peer anywhere in the world. But it is from visitors who have travelled all over the globe that one hears an appreciation of its charms which leads to the conviction that it has not yet been estimated as highly as it deserves. Aside altogether from the fact that it affords infinite delight to all who take a sail upon its bosom during the summer weather, the circumstance that it is open to boatmen at all seasons of the year constitutes one of its unique features. Only recently a gentleman who takes a considerable interest in aquatic sports, said that in his opinion the water course would ultimately be famed all over the continent as one of the few places in America where the crack amateur and professional oarsmen could obtain practice throughout the winter months. He said that the members of the crews of the James Bay Athletic Association were especially favored in having such facilities for practice at their very doors.

Hundreds of boating parties—perhaps thousands—take the trip up the Arm during the spring and summer months. But how many go as far as Portage Inlet? Very few, comparatively. Hence the charms of the spot are not as widely known as they otherwise would be. Doubtless many more would make the trip, did not certain obstacles lie in the way. Chief of these is the danger to the navigation of the stream just above Craigflower bridge, where the water is so shallow over some old oyster beds that boats are repeatedly stranded. Then, again, the growth of rank weeds is so great as to retard progress of a boat very materially. The obstructions at this point will have to be removed if the Arm is to be made navigable in the fullest sense of the term as far as Portage Inlet.

If one goes out by way of Burnside road, however, he will be well repaid for his stroll by approaching the inlet probably from the best vantage point. The road overlooks the shimmering sheet of water at a considerable altitude; and the grassy sward sloping towards the shore line; the remnants of the once mighty forest which in the main has given way to the pretty farm patches; the wealth of shrubbery, which, in the summer is gay with floral bloom, make up an environment of surpassing charm. Reaching the spot on a summer's afternoon, one is irresistibly reminded of some lines in Gray's "Elegy," for

"All the air a solemn stillness holds,

Save where the beetle wheels his droning flight,

And drowsy tinklings lull the distant fold."

One feels indeed that he is "far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife," for there is but little to remind him that he is, figuratively speaking, within a stone's throw of a busy city. Over there, on the distant shore, a dog barks. Presently you see a huntsman emerging from amongst the trees where he has been ensconced awaiting the approach of a flock of ducks which are seen swimming on the glassy surface in mid-stream. Mayhap a sea gull, soaring high, passes by en route to the harbor; or a lone boatman, more venturesome than his fellows, makes his appearance at the entrance to the inlet—say for these one might imagine oneself in the heart of Vancouver Island, so still it is, so peaceful, so restful.

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HUNTING BIG GAME

Local Writer Describes Where Bears Are Found

The Pacific Coast country between the north of Vancouver Island and Alaska is essentially a bear country, writes Henry F. Pullen in the Western Field for November. Everywhere the hills and valleys are wooded, except here and there, where the rocks are so bare that not even a cedar or hemlock can take root. Sometimes, especially of late years, the carelessness of a white camper has started a fire which has burned both the trees and the thin layer of soil which filled

the crevices and provided the necessary nourishment for them, thus leaving the mountain an immense bare rock.

There are plenty of deer in the woods as well as bear, but nobody thinks of going that far to shoot deer. There are plenty of blacktails anywhere along the coast. On Vancouver Island, even within a few miles of the city of Victoria, deer are so plentiful that any hunter who can shoot and who has any knowledge of woodcraft can bring home one hundred pounds of venison after a short hunt. The deer are, however, useful to provide food for the bear hunter, miner or trapper during the winter season, when other kinds of food are scarce.

It is common for those going into that country to try for grizzly to revenge one or two Indians to pole up the rivers. They charge all sorts of prices for this service, for the Indian is never a cheap man, always wanting the highest price that is going.

When they think they can get it they charge five dollars a day each and seventy-five cents a day for the canoe.

Besides this they will ask five dollars apiece for every black or brown bear killed and ten dollars for each grizzly. It is not usually necessary to pay any-

thing to a swamp, and there right in front of him were six big grizzlies, enough surely for one hunt.

Six grizzlies to one man seemed hardly a fair contest, but he had come out for bear and here they were. It would be poor sportsmanship to return home to camp without six men as a sport. Steadying himself for a few minutes to get his nerves under control he took a steady aim and the first and biggest of the bunch fell with a bullet through his brain. The other five charged and now was the time the nerve was needed. One after another the big fellows were dropped, and the last one fell when only five yards distant from the man.

He then went to his fellow workmen to help get the bears to camp. They would not believe his story until they saw the half dozen carcasses. Then they voted him a good fellow and the king of tramps.

Every year during July and August a large number of the Indian tribes go away to Rivers Inlet or one of the other fishing grounds to fish and work in the canneries. At some of the villages they leave en masse and nothing is left but the dogs. These are left to look after themselves for the

part of the country there is no

scrabbling beneath the rocks by the noisy crabs. There seemed to be none of these creatures there and only once I noticed a starfish. Probably the water is too cold for them. There were plenty of barnacles below the water, just as there are to the south.

The timber of the country is mostly cedar, hemlock, spruce, and a few firs, but the most striking plant to anyone who essays to find a new trail through the woods is the "devil's club." Both leaves and branches of this shrub are covered with prickles that pierce the skin and remain in the flesh. They do not feel very painful until the day after the battle. Then the poison has done its work and the person who has fought with them is glad to sit down and extract the thorns. It is not an uncommon thing when climbing through the woods to begin to slide down a hillside or into a creek. There is a bough within reach with which to save oneself. The first time the climber seizes the bough and then swears. On the next occasion he slides downward instead and takes his chances of breaking his neck. The

tables were turned the following spring. We were camped on Bridge River above Lillooet, and our tent was pitched on a high bank. Between the foot of the bank and the water was a bar and quite a thicket. One night about dusk I was washing our silverware when I heard Billie's puppy barking. He was a brown spaniel, eight months old, and had on two different occasions come in contact with a porcupine, which gave us a job pulling out quills. As my old dog took no interest in the noise, I concluded it was another porcupine and told Billie who was lying in the tent that he had better look after his pup or he would be full of quills again. He went down the trail with his hands in his pockets and got in sight of the pup, whom he saw barking at a small black cub upon a fallen tree. It seems the old mother had also heard the barking and was coming from the opposite direction at the same time, and at once charged for the dog; the pup naturally started for his master and Billie started for the tent running and hollering. I came out on the bank just in time to see the pup, running with his head over his shoulder looking at the bear catch up to Good.

Some days after an evening of stories I went up the creek looking for beaver signs, and while crossing a wide bar noticed a small stream running across it into the main creek. There was mica and pyrites of iron in the bottom, which to an inexperienced man resembled gold. I stopped and stood with the stock of my gun on the ground with my hands resting on the muzzle and looking at the sand. Having stood in that position for several minutes I was aroused by the snapping of a

bear, four miles distant, being a very fine one. It is her right to be called "Victoria the Beautiful." One stormy day, Capt. Coupe, of Coupeville, Whidby Island, sailed into Victoria harbor in his crack sloop, Marla, the fastest thing on the water then in the Northwest. The captain was after a stevedoring crew to load the ship Brigham. Hanford and I took the job of loading her, soon getting a crew, and after dark put across for Port Angeles, in the teeth of a bitter gale. But we were all sailors; besides, the old Viking, Coupe, had the tiller and though she was under water most of the time we finally rounded to under the lee of revenue cutter schooner Jefferson Davis, lying at anchor at Port Angeles harbor. Lieut. Selden graciously gave us shelter, and in the morning the gale was unabated, though now the wind being dead ast, we fairly flew towards Port Townsend, where at the Tibals hotel more stores were taken aboard, mostly inside, and where, for the first time since 1869, some of us had stood on American soil. Townsend was at this time, I believe, the largest, and as head of all customs business, certainly the most important American town north of the Columbia river.

As every vessel entering Puget Sound had to enter and clear here, a great traffic between ship and shore gave the place a lively appearance, and the citizens a happy, optimistic manner. On this, our first visit, we could see the people were leading the strenuous life, for a free fight was joyously progressing, free to all (generosity is a prominent trait here), but the business community, the merchants and poker players, followed the quiet routine of their ways, paying no heed to the vanities of black eyes or bloody noses, but more to paying off some ship's crew, or the intrinsic value of a flush or king full. So, after admiring the scenery and Tibbs' whisky for a while, we got under way, and soon floated around Skagit Head to Grennan & Craney's sawmill, at Utsalady. We stopped at Elger's hotel. Going down to look at the ship, we found a donkey engine heaving out ballast. Something about the man running it caused me to take a right good look. Yes, there was the big scar on his cheek. I must be right. "Why, how are you, Frazer?" Looking up, he shook his head, remarking that I had made a mistake. He led with such placidity and composure it shook me considerably. This same chap, after supper, taking me to one side, said: "Yes, you were right, but that ain't my name here. When did you know me?" "Why," said I, "you fell in my arms from the blow that knocked out your eye on election day in San Francisco in 1887."

Spud Murphy was a character at Utsalady, usually stevedoring, and always in a good-humored way swearing or roaring about something. He probably was the one who, asking: "How many of yez in the hold?" said: "Tell there were 'live, sor,'" said: "Come up, the half of yez."

After loading the Brigham we went to Townsend to catch Capt. Finch's palatial steamer, Eliza Anderson, for Victoria, which, as usual, stuck in the mud at Olympia, and made it necessary to get passage on a whisky smuggler lying near Travers' Place, in Discovery Bay. But the smuggler was not there, so, filling in time, we went with Bob across to Port Discovery sawmill, where we found part of the British frigate Bird's crew, which we had, from sympathy, been party to getting away from the ship, which some time previously Hanford and I had loaded at Capt. Stamp's sawmill, at Barclay Sound, Vancouver Island.

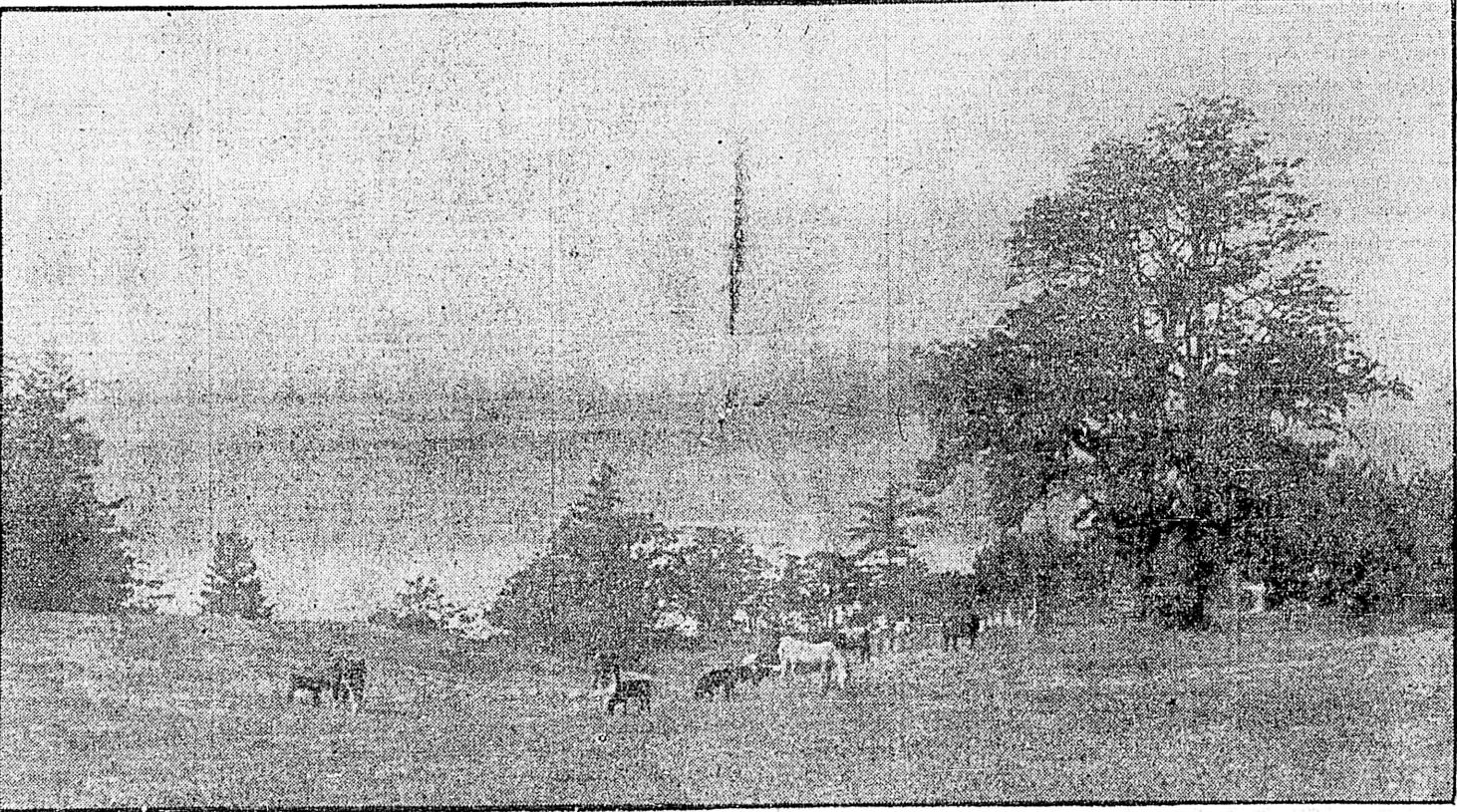
Thereby hangs a tale. I will say, however, that one of these sailors, a boy then, is now a wealthy orange grower of California. Becoming a tinsmith, then a Freemason, his future was assured on earth, and a Lincoln Republican, an option on the hereafter. Should he see these lines, I wonder if he will remember that night, running down the straits, the main top-gallant yard foot-rope parted under us as we strove to pass the gaskets. We both had the shivers when we reached the "shear pole."

Port Discovery sawmill in these days was by far the best employment of the kind in the Sound country—the work easier on account of the build of the mill, and everything pleasanter from having a genial manager and foreman. This great establishment has since changed ownership several times, and finally, years ago, shut down. Employed here for some years, I became acquainted with the surrounding country and people, and of some of them I will make mention. The first settlers of parts of the lower Sound country were largely composed of those who formerly followed a seafaring life. Dropping off a ship here, a bark or schooner there, they afterwards become expert woodsmen, working in logging camps, settling down now and then as ranchers, where some have fairly hewed out homes and are now in easy circumstances. Never have settlers had a more difficult task, for it is easily worth from \$100 to \$200 an acre to clear red fir lands. Once ready for the plow, however, the farmer's future was safe, for a quick cash market was ever enlarging all around him. The loveliest scenes in Western Washington are found in Chimicum valley, near Port Townsend, or the Dungeness district, lying near the straits. Immense crops are raised of all the roots, hay, and, when attempted, fruits of all kinds. This is the land of good, rich butter, mealy potatoes and rosy children, of whom there has never been a short crop, and Uncle Sam may be dead sure he has some of the sturdiest citizens here, growing up with outstretched hands for a ballot, the public can show. These embryo statesmen, engineers, farmers and school marms are met with in squads on every county road, bare-footed and bare-legged, with books under arm, swinging along as blythe and free as air, ever ready with a hello to the stranger, and making to that greatest institution in all the land, the country school house.

The population of Discovery was largely made up of Englishmen, men-of-war men, who, running away, first got employed at this mill. Sailor-like, they were careless and care-free; many heavy drinkers, but, as a body, a fine set of men, some becoming expert at milling, some are farmers and married and have become respected citizens.

Vancouver Island holds vast forests of fine timber, also coal and iron. Agricultural pursuits will hardly ever be an important factor, though here and there are rich oases of fine farming lands of small area. All farm animals and stock thrive there, the fine climate conserving health and longevity. This may be said of all Puget Sound as well. The advent of some great railway on the island, said to be possible, would make Victoria's position most commanding, Esquimalt har-

Portage Inlet, at the Head of The Arm, a Spot of Surpassing Charm—Reminiscences of Early Days



Loch End Farm at Head of Portage Inlet.

Photo by Fleming Bros

thing like that much, though. Some Indians will do the same work for half the price rather than miss the job, and even then they are well paid.

The better way, perhaps, is to engage a white trapper if one can be secured.

The white man is more sociable,

understands the habits of the

game just as well, often better, but he cannot use a pole like an Indian when going up river against a swift current.

A short time ago, in a newspaper article I advised hunting bear in the autumn; I was soon told by many who professed to know that the spring was the best season for the sport, as the pelts are better then and the bears

are easier to kill. The pelts are cer-

tainly more woolly and the hair longer

in the spring, and at that time of the year the bear are off on the slides

just below the snow line; but in the autumn about the end of October the

hides are pretty good, and the bears

may then be shot from a canoe as they

are feeding on the salmon that have

gone up the stream to spawn and die.

That is the only way in which

one can hunt bear in the fall.

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The Working of Block Signals

By Robert H. Rogers, Master Mechanic N. Y., N. H. & H. R.

Did you ever wonder when a passenger on a through train, because you were suddenly "pulled up" at some lonely spot far removed from an advertised scheduled stop? If you asked the conductor he probably told you that the engineer had stopped for the block.

Perhaps you thought him surly and rude because he did not give you fuller information. As a matter of fact he has told you all he knows about the stop. The only thing he could do more would be to point out the signal post with its arm "across the track," and say, "You see that it is against us and we must stay here until it drops."

Presently the semaphore will change to safety position, your engineer will call in the flagman, and you are off again on your mad flight, measuring miles by minutes, as though nothing had happened.

The problem of keeping trains properly "spaced" for safety, when running in close succession at high speed, has engrossed the attention of railroad officials for many years, and its outcome has been the creation of at least three more or less complicated systems destined to increase the safety of railroad travel. These differ radically in detail, but each displays considerable ingenuity in securing immunity from accident.

It may be comforting to a traveler to know that these block signal systems, two of which are widely used, have been brought to such perfection of detail that a stranger may go blindfolded into any signal tower and pull at random any lever with no possibility of accident ensuing, other than a delay to the traffic.

Provided he is riding on a double-track line so protected, his trip may be made more enjoyable by a knowledge of the fact that some of the cleverest railroad men in the country have failed after hours of study to devise a condition under which it is possible for trains to follow too close under either the "controlled manual," the "automatic," or the "staff" block.

When it is considered that these have practically eliminated the factor of human liability to err it might reasonably be concluded that double-track railroading is safe, at least so far as collisions are concerned.

The block system properly understood, is used only on double tracks, and is intended to regulate the distance at which one train can follow another. It should be borne in mind by the seeker after information on this subject, that the controlled manual and the automatic blocks apply only to double-track roads, and take care of the traffic only when it is moving in one direction on the same track.

The other track, to all intents and purposes might as well be another railroad. The Staff system, on the contrary, handles trains moving in both directions on the same track.

Many roads are probably credited with block systems when in reality they have nothing of the kind. While it is true that an adequate telegraphic and time-card arrangement may be vogue, successfully operated under all reasonable conditions from a central office, the fact remains that a block system does not exist unless some mechanical agency is employed which will act as an effectual check on possible mistakes.

"Blocking" by Telegraph

Under the old telegraph system, which has not yet been entirely superseded by automatic features, mistakes, of course, were possible, although to the credit of the operators it must be said that they bore very small proportion of the opportunities for error. The simplest form of telegraph block consists of the query to the operator ahead by the one handling the train if it is all right to let it enter his block.

If the answer was affirmative, the necessary permission would be given; if in the negative, it was the duty of the operator asking the question to put out a danger signal of some description and hold the train.

This worked fairly well and was the only system in use for many years. It was reasonably safe, because at that time trains were not so frequent. As it was dependent entirely upon human manipulation, with eternal vigilance as its keynote, it naturally developed in the men pronounced traits of watchfulness and devotion to duty.

Many of the operators who served their time in those lonely signal towers can now be found among the crack chief dispatchers of the country. It was point of honor that to err was criminal, and every mistake, however insignificant, was marked against the record of the offender. These men handled millions of lives every year.

The railroads continued to grow, however, and the strain on the men became too great. For instance, where the Baltimore and Ohio formerly ran half a dozen trains between Baltimore and Washington, the number gradually increased to twenty-four, and on the Philadelphia and Reading, where an express every two hours took care of its New York business, this service developed into a "train every hour and on the hour," irrespective of the many locals and minor expresses.

The hours of the operators were shortened to eight hour shifts. This did not suffice, and then came the consideration of automatic features to relieve them, resulting in the present elaborate systems.

All this did not come in a day. Only during the past twenty years has a mere machine been gradually supplanting human direction. In former days an operator could let a train follow on the heels of another in defiance of rule, but now he is powerless to incur this risk. The unfeeling mechanism knows no exception to the rule.

Under the controlled manual block signal system, so called, which embodies the greatest advance in railroad signalling for the protection of trains, a dangerous mistake on the part of the operator is impossible. Any error that occurs must be on the side of safety.

Held Until Track Is Clear

If he cannot move the starter both the home and the distant are equally inoperative, because they are interlocked with the starter. If, on the other hand, the lever controlling the starter responds and that signal fails to safety, it is proof conclusive, beyond any possibility of a doubt, that nothing exists in the next block to interfere with the safe passage of the train.

This means not only that no train is ahead, but that no switch is opened, nor even a rail broken. If any of these things had happened, the current passing through the rails would have been interrupted and the bolt could not have been released in the starter at the entrance to the block. It is really astonishing what a number of causes will make the starter inoperative.

There is a recorded instance where a fire hook fell from the tender of an engine on the opposite track, and landed across the rails. In itself it was not a dangerous obstruction. A train striking it would have doubled it up and thrown it five hundred feet away, but this almost perfect system took care that such a thing would not happen just the same.

The position of the firehook short-circuited the current and put the starter behind it out of business. Neither towerman could release it, although they both knew that no train was in the block, and the signal remained bolt-locked until the hook was removed by a trackwalker.

Only after the starter has been dropped can the home be released, and last of all, the distant signal. When the train approaches, the engineer needs only note that the last is at safety, if he has the distant, he must necessarily

trolling the signals in a railway tower is termed, is the master of the man paid to operate it. While, of course, the man can do certain things with these levers, they are only those which the machine and the train ahead, working in conjunction, will permit.

The accessories of this system are simple. At intervals of about two miles are erected the little two-storey signal towers so familiar to travelers. In the immediate vicinity of the tower is a post about twenty-five feet high, having at its top a paddle or semaphore, which can be made to assume two positions.

When straight across, it indicates "Stop!" When hanging at a pronounced incline, "Go ahead at whatever speed you please; there is nothing in the next block." This is called the "home" signal, and is the one at which the engineer must stop if it is in position "against" him.

Details of System Simple

About fifteen hundred feet preceding this signal is the "distant," which is merely a semaphore to give a preliminary warning of the position of the home. On a crooked road the distant signal naturally becomes a necessity, as the engineer might be prevented from seeing the other until almost upon it.

Should he find the distant "clear" he knows that the home is clear also, because the interlocking mechanism in the tower precludes the possibility of the towerman dropping the distant until the home signal is in the safety position.

Beyond the home is still another semaphore, called the "starter," indicating the entrance into the next block; and this is the only one which is bolt-locked by the tower next along the line.

The normal position of these three signals is at danger, and the handing of a train under this safe system is simple. The towerman, when a train rings in on his block, attempts to clear the signals. He is obliged first to pull the lever controlling the starter. If it will not respond it is because it has not been unlocked by the tower next along the line.

By the use of this system it is possible to run limited trains at intervals of less than five minutes with the same speed and confidence as though the entire road belonged to each one. It does away with the uneasiness messages which formerly passed between towers under the old telegraph block system, announcing the advent of trains and trying to clear the way for them; and, better than all, it insures that the track itself is in perfect condition and free from obstruction when the train is finally admitted to the block.

When the train is once in, no switch can be opened leading to the main line in that block, because when the starter is dropped all switches and turn-outs are bolt-locked themselves and will remain so until the train is out. Consequently, if the block is clear and a switch is opened the current is broken and the starter at the entrance to the block cannot be set at safety, neither can it be released by the towerman next ahead until the switch is closed and the rails again properly "lined up."

It might be reasoned that if the starter must remain at danger behind a train until the next tower is passed and the "unlock" comes from that point, the towers might be dispensed with and the train itself might drop the signal without human interference. This exactly what is done in many instances, and in a nutshell describes the possibilities of the automatic block.

Briefly summarized, the controlled manual block signal system means that a train running, say, from A, to B, cannot pass B until the towerman C has released B's proceed signal. Furthermore this release is impossible until any train which may be in the block between B and C has passed C.

The reason for this is that the track is electrified, and while the train is between B and C the current is "short-circuited" by the wheels and B's signal is immovably locked at danger by a bolt which can only be drawn by C's towerman after the train has passed him and the current has been removed by a trackwalker.

Only after the starter has been dropped can the home be released, and last of all, the distant signal. When the train approaches, the engineer needs only note that the last is at safety, if he has the distant, he must necessarily

have the others, and can rest assured that it is clear to the next tower, where the performance will be repeated.

Ready for Another Train

Immediately after the train passes, the towerman throws the signals up to the danger in the reverse order, taking the distant, the home, and the starter.

Once this is done they remain immovably locked at danger until the train has cleared the next block. In other words, the train protects itself by making the signals behind it inoperative.

Communication between the towers is by phone and bell-calls, the latter being commonly used. For instance, signal "3-1" means "unlock lever of my starter." The answer would be for the unlock to be given, or possibly signal "3-2" meaning: "The track is blocked." Or it might be that the towerman ahead in response to signal "3-3" would reply with "3-1." This signifies: "I have unlocked; the block is clear."

As there is no directing human intelligence in the signalling of trains through the automatic block, the result being effected by mechanical means, it becomes necessary to devise some means to prevent the tying up of traffic should one of these signals remain obstinately at danger through some defect in the apparatus. Accordingly, it is the rule that an engineer finding the semaphore against him will come to a full stop, wait one minute, and then proceed with extreme caution, expecting to find the track occupied or obstructed.

This, of course, places considerable responsibility upon the engineer. But he has been given, in the danger position of the signal, a good and sufficient warning, and it is natural to be expected that he will make the towerman under such control that he could stop in a car's length if necessary, and few instances are on record where he has failed to observe the speed regulation.

Under the automatic block the engineer has the right to pass the danger signal after coming to a full stop, but it is understood that this is to be virtually at a small's pace, and with his train under such control that he could stop in a car's length if necessary, and few instances are on record where he has failed to observe the speed regulation.

When that is the case he is required to wire a report to the signal engineer.

In no instance, however, can the need of repairs or any derangement in the mechanism make signals of this character take any other than the danger position.

The controlled manual and the automatic are the two generally recognized systems in use, and, as illustrated, both are efficient. The principal difference is that the former does not permit the entire elimination of man's direction.

In it the machine makes the moves possible and the man directs them, while in the automatic system the entire operation is performed by the machine itself. On the whole there is little choice between them in providing for the end desired—safety.

Various additions have been proposed for each to still further enhance their value, and many patents have been granted, the number, by the way, increasing every year. For instance, one recent feature, applicable to either system, which has been adopted to some extent, makes it impossible for the engineer to run by the signal when it is set at danger. This is brought about by the use of a contact bar on the signal pole, moving with the semaphore, about on a line with the cab of the engine.

It might be reasoned that if the starter must remain at danger behind a train until the next tower is passed and the "unlock" comes from that point, the towers might be dispensed with and the train itself might drop the signal without human interference.

This exactly what is done in many instances, and in a nutshell describes the possibilities of the automatic block.

Under the controlled manual block signal system means that a train running, say, from A, to B, cannot pass B until the towerman C has released B's proceed signal.

Only after the starter has been dropped can the home be released, and last of all, the distant signal. When the train approaches, the engineer needs only note that the last is at safety, if he has the distant, he must necessarily

have the others, and can rest assured that it is clear to the next tower, where the performance will be repeated.

Ready for Another Train

Immediately after the train passes, the towerman throws the signals up to the danger in the reverse order, taking the distant, the home, and the starter.

Once this is done they remain immovably locked at danger until the train has cleared the next block. In other words, the train protects itself by making the signals behind it inoperative.

Communication between the towers is by phone and bell-calls, the latter being commonly used. For instance, signal "3-1" means "unlock lever of my starter." The answer would be for the unlock to be given, or possibly signal "3-2" meaning: "The track is blocked." Or it might be that the towerman ahead in response to signal "3-3" would reply with "3-1." This signifies: "I have unlocked; the block is clear."

As there is no directing human intelligence in the signalling of trains through the automatic block, the result being effected by mechanical means, it becomes necessary to devise some means to prevent the tying up of traffic should one of these signals remain obstinately at danger through some defect in the apparatus. Accordingly, it is the rule that an engineer finding the semaphore against him will come to a full stop, wait one minute, and then proceed with extreme caution, expecting to find the track occupied or obstructed.

This, of course, places considerable responsibility upon the engineer. But he has been given, in the danger position of the signal, a good and sufficient warning, and it is natural to be expected that he will make the towerman under such control that he could stop in a car's length if necessary, and few instances are on record where he has failed to observe the speed regulation.

Under the automatic block the engineer has the right to pass the danger signal after coming to a full stop, but it is understood that this is to be virtually at a small's pace, and with his train under such control that he could stop in a car's length if necessary, and few instances are on record where he has failed to observe the speed regulation.

When that is the case he is required to wire a report to the signal engineer.

In no instance, however, can the need of repairs or any derangement in the mechanism make signals of this character take any other than the danger position.

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The reason for this is based on sound common sense. Suppose that the red light were at danger, showing the red light, and by accident, or malice the red lens in the lamp had been broken. The signal would then appear white and the train would enter the block with the safety position. These semaphores are also arranged so as to assume the danger position for causes other than trains ahead.

The removal of a rail by the section men, the opening of a switch, the drifting of a car on to the main line—in fact, any disturbance or obstruction of the track which might reasonably be imagined—causes the semaphore to give warning to the approaching train.

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The use of block signal systems has resulted in the creation of a new office, that of signal engineer, with a formidable array of repairmen on his staff. There may be two thousand signals between Boston and New York, including block and junction points, each of which must have its lamp burning one full hour before sunset, and each semaphore blade must be removed and a new one substituted as soon as the bright paint shows the slightest discoloration. The electric current for the block circuit is furnished by batteries which require renewal, and the delicacy of the tower mechanism and the interlocking apparatus generally renders them very liable to derangement.

On many crooked roads it becomes necessary to cut down trees and to make other changes in the landscape which will allow the day signals to be clearly observed by the engineer, and sometimes to "back up" the semaphore, when mounted in a cut with trees behind it with a white board; all of these boards must be kept freshly painted.

It is difficult to apply the system to long stretches of single track, and its use is, therefore

Wireless Messages Between Ship and Shore

The modern Transatlantic traveler, who partakes of the news of the world as part of his daily fare, and who, scores or perhaps hundreds of miles from land, exchanges messages of business or friendship with his acquaintances ashore, has a very limited idea of the means and methods employed to thus keep him in touch with the world at large. He doubtless has seen outlined against the sky two parallel wires stretched from masthead to masthead, and a few connecting strands running down the ship's superstructure, and while lounging on an upper deck he may have heard emanating from some small room a series of sharp, rasping, irregular hisses not unlike some monstrous katydid become delirious. All this he may have seen and heard and been duly aware that it was part of the ship's wireless equipment. He may have heard besides, somewhat of other waves and meanings less as the dots and dashes of the international code would be, but about the whole subject there is bewilderment.

It is not the purpose here to describe or explain the mechanical part of wireless telegraphy, about which much has been written, but rather to give a little idea of the human side of the machine, a view of the lives of the men who work the instruments that make these unseen, scarcely comprehended forces of nature to do their bidding.

There are on the American side of the Atlantic several wireless stations which are in touch with the outgoing or incoming steamers for from two to three days' distance from New York. There is one at Sea Gate, Coney Island, one at Sagaponack, L.I., about ninety-five miles from Sandy Hook, two more far at sea at Nantucket and on Sable Island, and the last outpost far down on the gray Newfoundland coast above the dreaded rocks at Cape Race. In

addition to these is the great Cape Cod station at South Wellfleet, Mass., which in conjunction with one of equal power in Ireland, furnishes the daily news bulletins to all ships equipped to receive them from continent to continent.

At Sagaponack

Leaving the railroad at Bridgehampton, the wayfarer in search of the Sagaponack station travels eastward for two or three miles, writes E. S. Clowes, in the New York Evening Post. Passing through Bridgehampton village with its elm-shaded street and white steeped churches outlined against the sky, through a rich farming country with gaunt old houses or the occasional "summer house" nestled restfully amid trees or blinking in the noon-day sun, on through Sagaponack street peaceful and wide, with an ancient graveyard set, New England fashion, in the centre, they will begin to hear the sound of the sea, and we know that the journey's end is near. Long before visible as it is for miles around, we could see a slender white mast rising far above the highest tree tops. Coming round a turn in the road it is seen entire, surrounded by a network of guy ropes, the whole not unlike the frame of an enormous tent, with the apex over one hundred and sixty feet above the soil.

At the foot of the pole are a few small white buildings, from which thin strands of wire rise to its summit; near the road is a tiny cottage, formerly a "summer cottage," but now the residence of the operators, into which the telegraph line that has accompanied us from the railroad finally disappears. Around about a level marshy land, Sagaponack Lake or Sag Pond, as the natives call it, stretches away a half mile or more in front; northward are fields of grain or potatoes, dotted here and there with trees and houses; far away a range of

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AN HOUR WITH THE EDITOR

CRYSTALLIZATION

If water containing some saline matter is allowed to evaporate slowly, or if hot water containing certain salts is allowed to cool slowly, in the first instance all the matter contained in it, and in the latter a portion of it will be deposited in the form of crystals. If metals in a state of fusion are allowed to cool slowly they will also assume crystalline forms. These crystals occur in various forms, but they are always the same in the case of the same substances. We refer to perfect crystallization, but even in instances where it is imperfect it is always along the same lines. So invariably is this rule that the form which crystals take is one of the tests used to determine what substances are. Take for example, iron pyrites. This crystallizes in cubes, and in no other form, and when you see a cubical crystal of yellowish color you may be certain that it is iron pyrites. But in nature crystallization rarely takes place under such conditions as will permit of perfect formation; hence, most crystalline substances are irregular, but if in any instance a piece can be found where two plane faces meet in a straight line, it will be found on examination that they bear the same relation to each other as they would in a perfect crystal. Let us consider the process for a little while. We have a solution of common salt, and it is allowed to remain at rest and evaporate slowly. After a little time crystals begin to form, and the salt is deposited in layers regularly upon all sides of them, until all the salt has assumed the form of crystals. As a rule the slower the evaporation and the more perfect the state of rest the larger and more accurate are the crystals. This is one of the most mysterious processes of nature. These beautiful shapes can be seen in process of formation under the microscope, but so far no one has ever advanced any explanation of the phenomenon. All we know is that it goes on with infallible regularity or the slightest possibility of error. Some years ago Sir David Brewster said: "Though the examination of these bodies has been pretty diligently pursued, we can at this moment form no adequate idea of the complex and beautiful organization of these apparently simple bodies," and this is substantially what investigators say today. They can tell us how certain things will crystallize, but why they do so, and why one substance should assume a certain form and another another, they are as much in the dark as ever.

The formation of rocks may be divided into three classes, those that are crystalline in their origin, those that are sedimentary and those that were originally sedimentary but have become crystalline. We are chiefly concerned in this article with the first named class, and let us take as example granite. This well known rock exists in several varieties, but its typical composition consists of three materials known as felspar, quartz and mica, the first named forming the principal ingredient. These three substances are held together without any retaining material, the minutest microscopic examination failing to disclose anything in the nature of a cement. The felspar and quartz occur in crystals invariably and the quartz fills up the interstices between them. It is crystalline in structure but only rarely is the peculiar character of quartz crystals sharply defined in granite. Originally it was supposed that granite was the fundamental rock basis of the earth, and that it was thrown to the surface by some eruptive process, but chemical investigation cast some doubt upon this origin and the suggestion has been advanced that it is of sedimentary origin and the crystals are the result of the application of heat afterwards. But this is not material in the present connection, for the point to which we wish to direct attention is the marvellous manner in which the constituent crystals are formed. We do not know that very much more can be said about this phase of the matter than has just been said, but it can hardly fail to be deeply interesting to the student of nature to follow the line of thought that is thus suggested.

Most of us take Nature for granted. In leaves, flowers, rocks, soil and life we see her many manifestations and as a rule regard them indifferently. Few of us have means or leisure to pursue inquiries into her secrets to any great extent, but we all have time to think a little about them, and if we sometimes ask the cause of what we see around us, that is of the smaller details of the great fabric which Nature has built up, we will find ourselves "encompassed about with a great cloud of witnesses" to the existence of wonderful and subtle laws for whose origin we will seek in vain. Crystallography is particularly interesting because it is so easily studied, the materials for investigation being at hand. It is of practical value, especially in a country where mineral deposits form so important a factor in our material prosperity. One has only to look around him to see what a vast amount of knowledge we might acquire if we gave up a little time to study. And the study is not a matter of labor; it is a genuine pleasure. The processes of Nature are infinitely more varied and more interesting than those of art; the story of a crystal is

better worth knowing than that of the characters of fiction. But there is no necessity for making comparisons. It is sufficient to claim for crystallography as a popular subject for inquiry, that is as a matter which one should have in mind and investigate as from time to time opportunity offers, that it broadens our ideas of things, that it is like opening a door to a chamber full of unsuspected wonders.

CHARLOTTE CORDAY.

Although Charlotte Corday can hardly be called one of the great women of history, she is such a conspicuous figure in a conspicuous age that we comply with the suggestion of an esteemed correspondent, and devote a little space to some references to her character and short career. We do this the more willingly because she was a typical woman in one sense of the word, being the incarnation of that spirit of sublime courage and heroic self-sacrifice which is exhibited by so many Russian women in our own age. Her full name was Marie Anne Charlotte Corday d'Armanville, and she was born in 1768. Her family was noble, and her mother having died in her infancy, she was educated in a convent, her chief studies being the works of Plutarch and Seneca. She became a Stoic. Her beauty was great, her bearing noble, and it is said that all with whom she came in contact felt the charm of her presence. The historian Guizot says of her: "Her imagination had been fired by Rousseau and Raynal and the breadth of the eighteenth century philosophy had removed from her mind every one of those inflexible principles which alone resist allurements and ideals. In the annals of the ancient Jews she only retained the story of Judith. Her family were royalists, but her mind was attracted by the republican ideal; but she saw that unclean hands had degraded and stained with blood the institutions which absorbed all her thoughts." She accordingly resolved to rid France of either Robespierre or Marat, and the demand of the latter of two hundred thousand victims of the guillotine caused her choice to fall upon him. How she gained access to Marat is worth telling. She wrote to him, saying among other things "I shall give you an opportunity of rendering France a great service." Receiving no reply, she wrote again and in the letter she said "I have to reveal to you some secrets of great importance to the republic." This letter gained her the desired interview, which took place while Marat was in his bath. He had been ill for some time. She sat down near him and he questioned her about the condition in Caen and received from her the names of all the leading people of that department. When this was completed, he said: "Very well, in eight days they will be in Paris and be guillotined." Instantly on these words being spoken, Charlotte stabbed him in the breast. He exclaimed: "Here, my dear," and died instantly. Marat's wife, accompanied by a man, rushed into the chamber, but she remained almost impulsive. "I fully expected to die in a moment," she wrote, "but some courageous men, who are really above all praise, preserved me from the excusable fury of the unhappy people I had injured. I felt touched by the cries of some of the women, but he who saves his country takes no account of the cost." She was arrested, and when three days later, she was brought to trial, she made no pretence at denying the deed. She avowed that she had killed Marat for his crimes, and when asked what she meant, answered: "The evils of which he has been the cause since the Revolution, I knew that he was perverting France. I killed one man to save a hundred thousand. I was a Republican long before the Revolution, and never lacked energy." The only excuse her counsel offered for her was that she was influenced by "the enthusiasm of political fanaticism." She was sentenced to death, and when asked if she had anything to say, simply thanked her counsel and told him that in proof of the esteem she had conceived for him "she would ask him to pay the small debt which she had contracted in prison." She went to her death absolutely unmoved, refusing to the last the offices of the church. About the perfect sincerity of her belief that she was doing a great work for France in removing Marat, there can be no doubt. When asked at the trial if she thought she had killed all the Marats, she replied: "No! but I thought the death of this one would make the others afraid." She failed in this object, but as matters were then in France, bloodshed had to run its course.

Carlyle tells the story of her execution in his own inimitable style. We quote: "On this same evening therefore, about half past seven o'clock, from the gates of the Conciergerie, to a city all on tiptoe, the fatal cart issues; seated on it a fair young creature, sheeted in red smoke of Murderess; so beautiful, serene; so full of life; journeying towards death—alone amid the world. Many take off their hats, saluting reverently, for what heart would not be touched? Others howl and growl. Adam Lux, of Menthon, declares that she is greater than Brutus; that it were beautiful to die with her; the head of this young man seems turned. At the Place de la Revolution, the countenance of

Charlotte wears the same still smile. The executioners proceed to bind her feet; she resists, thinking it means an insult; on a word of explanation she submits with cheerful apology. As the last act, all being now ready, they take the neckerchief from her neck; a blush of maidenly shame overpreads that fair face and neck; the cheeks being still tinged with it when the executioner lifted the severed head to show it to the people. "It is most true," says Forster, "that he struck the cheek insultingly; for I saw it with my own eyes; the Police imprisoned him for it."

In this manner have the Beautiful and the Squallid come in collision and extinguished each other. Jean Paul Marat and Marie Anne Charlotte Corday, both, suddenly are no more. Day of Preparation and of Peace. Alas, how were peace possible or preparable, while, for example, the hearts of lonely Maidens, in their convent stillness, are dreaming not of Love, Paradise, and the Light of Life, but of Cedra's sacrifices and Death well earned? That 25,000,000 hearts have got to such a temper, this is Anarchy; the Soul of it lies in this: whereof not Peace can be the embodiment! The death of Marat; whetting old animosities tenfold, will be more than any life. O ye hapless Two, mutually extinctive, the Beautiful and the Sordid, sleep ye well—in the Mother's bosom that bore ye both!

"This is the History of Charlotte Corday; most definite; most complete; angelic-dominie; like a Star! Adam Lux goes home, half delirious, to pour forth his Apotheosis of her in paper and print; to propose that she have a statue with this inscription: 'Greater than Brutus.' Friends represent his danger; Lux is reckless; thinks it were beautiful to die with her."

Happily we in these days, and in this happy land, have no need of Charlotte Cordays. Doubtless, as we have said above, she was not one of the world's greatest women; but doubtless, also, her brief life; her one great act and the tragedy of her death abound in lessons which even we may well lay to heart, especially when men freely talk of the necessity of revolution.

SENECA

Seneca, who was born just before the beginning of the Christian era, taught through his works a philosophy and system of ethics that very closely resembles the gospel preached by Jesus of Nazareth. Jesus is not mentioned in any of Seneca's writings, though it is probable that the philosopher must have heard something of the Nazarene. Like the rest of the Romans of the day, Seneca clashed the Christians with the other sects of the despised Jews, and never mentions the new cult by name. It was his brother Gallo who refused to hear Paul speak in self-defence. But though Seneca's philosophy was beautiful and admirable in every way, he did not make any profession of following his own teaching. To the dogs who yelped at philosophy and ask why we talk one way and act another," he thus replies, "I am not a wise man and I will not be one in order to feed your spite; so do not require me to be on a level with the best of men, but merely to be better than the worst; I am satisfied if every day I take away something from my vices and correct my faults. I have not arrived at perfect soundness of mind and never shall arrive at it; I compound palliatives rather than remedies for my gout, and am satisfied if it comes at rarer intervals and does not shoot so painfully. Compared with your feet which are lame I am a racer, —I speak of virtue, not of myself; and when I blame vice I blame my own first of all; when I have the power I shall live as I ought to do. What you say shall not hinder me from continuing to praise that life which I do not indeed lead, but which I know I ought to lead—from loving virtue and from following after her, albeit a long way behind her and with halting gait."

This is a fair introduction to a description of the life of the philosopher, who, to his credit be it said, in spite of the fact of Rome's utter degeneracy and the lack of all interest in ethical teaching, still had the courage of his convictions and endeavored to impress upon his fellow men the value of virtuous living. Born of illustrious parents, with his father, a scholar and rhetorician of great repute, his principal teacher Seneca early evidenced his own superior intellectual ability. In his early youth he attained great success as an advocate, preaching to a large following. Himself the wealthiest and the most finished of courtiers, he nevertheless assured his disciples that contentment and true happiness cannot go hand in hand with riches, while with characteristic inconsistency he entertained them at sumptuous banquets "spread upon five hundred splendid tables of cedar and ivory."

Banished by the Emperor Claudius, who was jealous of the young philosopher's increasing success and power, he remained an exile in Corsica for more than eight years. In the solitude of his imprisonment he wrote thus, with sublime indifference to his situation:

"There is no land where man can-

not dwell—no land where he cannot uplift his eyes to heaven; wherever we are the distance of the divine from the human remains the same. And while I may look upon the sun and the moon and fix my lingering gaze upon the other constellations, and consider their rising and setting and the spaces between them, and the causes of their less or greater speed—while I may contemplate the number of stars glittering throughout the heavens, some stationary, some revolving, some suddenly blazing forth, others dazzling the gaze with a flood of fire as though they fell, and others leaving over a long space their trail of light; while I am in the midst of such phenomena, and mingle myself as far as man may with things celestial—while my soul is ever occupied in contemplation, so sublime as these, what matters it what ground I tread?"

Returning to Rome, at the command of the infamous Agrippina, he undertook the tutorship of her ungrateful son, the future Emperor Nero, who, during the first five years of his reign, gave some promise of statesmanlike development of character. Probably the influence of his teacher had much to do with what few good deeds are attributable to this profligate ruler. But the madness inherent in his blood was bound to show itself sooner or later, and the crowning horror of this monster's reign was the murder of his own mother. Seneca, who had amassed a large fortune through the bounty of his pupil and the gifts of the many nobles, who were his friends, soon after this became the object of the tyrant's envy and dislike. In Seneca Nero, no doubt, saw a constant hindrance and a reproach to his increasing depravity and self-indulgence, and his teacher quite understanding his peril, and perhaps desiring even at that late day to put to the test the efficacy of his own doctrines, offered the whole of his enormous wealth to the emperor, and begged permission to retire to his old home in Cordova. Nero, whose whole nature had become utterly distorted by vice and indulgence, in crime, accepted the generous gift of the philosopher, but accused him of treason and commanded that he should put an end to his life. There is a pathetic little story of Seneca's lovely young wife, a story of whose end we are perhaps mercifully in ignorance. It is said that when the command of the emperor was made known to her, she begged her husband upon her knees that he would permit her to die with him, so greatly did she love him. Against his will she followed him into the chamber where the deadly bath had been prepared. But before life was extint, she was rescued and revived by Nero's order.

Seneca's works are his best praise for he lived an inconsistent life. He had the most lovable traits of character, being a faithful friend in a century where betrayal of the most sacred ties was a pitifully common thing, and unlike most Romans he dearly loved all little children. But wealth and fame and power were too precious to him to sacrifice them for the sake of noble principle, though he was honest in his confession of his inability to prove the value of his philosophy by his own example. "After all the errors of his life are inferred rather than proven," writes a fair-minded critic, "and have long since ceased to do harm. Many of his ethical doctrines are of so lofty a nature that he has actually been recognized by popes and councils as at least in part an authority for the Christian doctrine."

The following is a charming little essay of his on accommodation to circumstances.

"Suppose that your life has become full of trouble and without knowing what you were doing you have fallen into some snare which either public or private fortune has set for you, and that you can neither untie it nor break it; then remember that fettered men suffer much at first from the burdens and clogs upon their legs; afterwards when they have made up their mind not to fret about them, but to endure them, necessity teaches them to bear them bravely and habit to bear them easily. In every station of life you will find amusements, relaxations, enjoyments; that is provided you be willing to make light of evils rather than to hate them. Knowing to what sorrows we were born, there is nothing for which nature deserves more our thanks than for having invented habit as an alleviation of misfortune, which soon accustoms us to the severest evils. No one could hold out against misfortune if it permanently exercised the same force as it did at its onset. We are all chained to fortune; some men's chain is loose and made of gold, that of others is tight and of meaner metal; but what difference does this make? We are all included in the same captivity, and even those who have bound us are bound themselves, unless you think that a chain on the left side is lighter to bear. One man may be bound by public office, another by wealth; some have to bear the weight of illustrious, some of humble birth; some are subject to the commands of others, some only to their own; some are kept in one place by being banished thither, others by being elected to the priesthood. No condition can find no compensations in it. Call good sense to your aid against difficulties; it is possible to soften what is harsh, to widen what is narrow, and to make heavy burdens press less severely upon one who bears them skillfully."

On Anger

"Although anger arises from an excessive self-respect and appears to show high spirit, it is really contemptible and mean; for a man must be inferior to one by whom he thinks himself despised, whereas the truly great mind, which takes a true estimate of its own value, does not revenge an insult because it does not feel it. As weapons rebound from a hard surface and solid substances hurt those who strike them, so also no insult can make a really great mind sensible of its presence, being weaker than that against which it is aimed. How far more glorious it is to throw back all wrongs and insults from oneself, like one wearing armor proof against all weapons, for revenge is an admission that we have been hurt. That cannot be a great mind which is disturbed by an injury. He who hurts you must either be stronger or weaker than yourself. If he be weaker, spare him; if he be stronger, spare yourself."

THE STORY TELLER

Merchant (entering his office suddenly), to his clerk—Ah, caught you this time.

Clerk—What do you mean, sir? I am working, am I not?

Merchant—Yes, that's just it. Strange to say, you are.—Lustig Blaetter.

Apropos of vanity. Secretary Root told at Yale about a politician who the day before he was to make a certain speech, sent a 41-page report of it to all the papers. On page 20 appeared this paragraph: "But the hour grows late, and I must close. (No, no! Go on! Go on!)—Argonaut."

Evelyn—Some of our proverbs are so ridiculous. For instance, "Where ignorance is bliss—"

Ethel—What's the matter now?

Evelyn—Why, you know, Fred gave me an engagement ring last week and I am occupied in contemplation, so sublime as these, what matters it what ground I tread?"

For a moment the two girls were silent.

Merchant—Well, I am not up to date. There's been another drop in copper. "But I thought you never speculated?"

I don't. Our cook let the coffee pot fall on her foot, and she has had to go to the hospital."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Merchant—You look worried. What's the matter?"

"Oh, we're all upset at our house. There's been another drop in copper. "But I thought you never speculated?"

I don't. Our cook let the coffee pot fall on her foot, and she has had to go to the hospital."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Merchant—You look worried. What's the matter?"

"It's funny, Ethel," he whispered tragically, "but that glum-looking chap over there by the conservatory door is following us wherever we go. Wot's he's little game? Who is he?"

Ethel looked in the direction indicated and answered nonchalantly. "In? O, 'e's the bloke wot bought me my tit-bits!"

J. E. Clifford, general press representative of the big Sells-Floto shows, recounts a good one on Senator El Cazar, who, with two handsome lady assistants, does a thrilling empanement act with this circus.

In Wallace, Idaho, two rough-looking cowboys sat quietly watching the show until the feature appeared.

Nudging his companion, one of them said:

"Come on, Bill, let's get out; this show is rotten."

"What's the matter?" queried the other one.

"Why, that guy has thrown sixteen knives at those gals already and he hasn't hit either one yet."

When the Motor Passed

Old Coachman (exercising supersized carriage horses)—Well, all I can say is, when the ladies went out with me they used to take a pride in making themselves look nice; but when they goes out in that bloom'ing thing looks like patients out of one of them eye and ear hospitals.—Punch.

When the Motor Passed

Representative Lorimer of Chicago, who is a great walker, was recently out for a tramp along the conduit road leading from Washington, when, after going a few miles, he sat down to rest.

"Want a lift, mister?" asked a good-natured Maryland farmer driving that way.

"Thank you," responded Mr. Lorimer; "I'll walk myself of your kind offer."

The two rode in silence for a while. Presently the teamster asked: "Professional man?"

"Yes," answered Lorimer, who was thinking of bill he had pending before the House.

After another long pause the farmer observed: "Say, you ain't a lawyer, or you'd be talkin' if you ain't a doctor, 'cause you ain't got no sache; and you shore ain't a preacher from the looks of you. What's your profession, anyhow?"

"I am a politician," replied Lorimer.

The Marylander gave a short snort of disgust. "Politics ain't no profession; politics is a disorder!"—Success Magazine.

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Feminine Fancies and Home Circle Chat

Women's Strange Pets

Some curious revelations would no doubt be made if we could find out the motive that inspires some women to the selection of their pets. But women must indeed be hard up for something "to love and adore," as the song says, when they take to nursing and making much of the so-called "Teddy Bear"—poor things! Most women lavish their affection on the cat, dog, or bird. One of our Princesses is so fond of cats that she has a little house built specially for them. It has real windows, a little door, with a knocker and her initials over the doorway. Inside it is furnished with all sorts of luxuries for these animals, which are superb of their kind. The Baroness de Rothschild, who has a beautiful place near Geneva, has an aviary there in the loveliest of quarters, surely all the birds in the world are displayed. From large to small they dispense themselves in their brilliance and variety of color and kind. The fashionable women of New York had such a fancy for toy dogs that at no distant date they gave a luncheon party for these animals. The dogs were set up on chairs, and their owners did the waiting on them, supplying a meal of veal cutlets, sausages, salads, ice cream and a birthday cake in honor of the dog whose birthday was thus celebrated. There is an old woman in Berlin who has been induced by loneliness and poverty to make pets of the birds of the air. She makes no effort to catch one, she only spreads her crumbs every day and sits there under the trees listening to their merry chatter and rejoicing as they troop down at her feet to peck at the crumbs, while sometimes one more bold than the others even ventures to sit on her head. Monkeys have often been adopted as pets but they are a rule are not very successful. As a rule they have proved themselves treacherous. A sad little tale is told of a certain monkey which was the pet of a bright young girl. A gentleman wished to marry her and his suit was much favored by her father. The lover was not an admirer of the monkey at all and made no secret of the fact that he would rather have the room of the mischievous animal than its company. Eventually the betrothal of this man and the reluctant girl was announced and a dinner party given to celebrate the event. All the evening the monkey hung about its mistress, and she persisted in fondling him, much to the displeasure of her fiance. The dinner lasted a long time, and no one observed that the monkey had disappeared. It was late before the girl noticed the fact, and though the whole house was thoroughly searched no monkey could be found. She blamed the gentleman to whom she was engaged. Nothing could or would persuade her that he was innocent, and she took so violent a hatred to him that the engagement was broken off. Time passed and still no little monkey returned. It was a year afterwards that another special dinner was held. And the butler had to go to the innermost recess of the wine cellar for a special vintage. Just inside he found a small wee skeleton. It was the lost monkey. It had followed him when he went to fetch wine for the betrothal dinner, and, unobserved, had been enclosed and died of starvation. Such animals as a baby tiger, a lion's whelp, a panther, and serpents have been made pets by women of unusual character, and once I personally knew a lady, by name Lady Meux of Wallham Cross, England, whose special pet was a big black bear and on her at home days was always "in evidence" in the drawing room. He was perfectly quiet and altogether a "darling," and rejoiced in the name of "Lumpy Law." He had a special footman to look after him, and he took his walks in the park daily, and in all weathers. Women who devote their affections to dogs and horses receive affection and devotion in return. To waste true love on anything is womanly past question." This perhaps may account for such a pet as a tortoise. It was quite a fashionable craze at one time in Paris to have a live tortoise strung to one's wrist, falling on a slender gold chain from a bangle. These movements were watched with delight and it was quite a mode to discuss tortoises and their ways, just as other women discussed dogs. It was chiefly, too, in Paris that the craze for lizards existed. Women of fashion kept those creatures about them, and seemed to find their sudden darts and their quaint ways, most interesting. There is a lady in Austria who makes a pet of a tiny tortoise. She feeds it on leaves of lettuce, and every day takes it for what she calls a walk. This is merely a sleeves which closely fit the shoulders, strolling along the dining room table after dinner, when the interest it arouses at the wrist or on the backs of the hands.

Quite one of the latest ideas for outdoor costumes of the simpler type suitable for general wear in the country estate, except for formal occasions, is a short skirt of some fancy woollen—preferably striped, though checkered is still extremely fashionable—worn with a half-length redglove of plain cloth. For immediate wear white and black effects are prevalent. A little later in the season stronger colors will be in evidence for these plain coats, including red, the real hunting "pink," which is particularly smart. Also bottle and leaf green, and the new warm shades of brown. In every case the skirt, though different from the coat, must be in keeping with it. The danger of such costumes is that women who are not endowed with a correct "color sense" may array themselves in a green or brown skirt and a red coat, or vice versa! But whatever skirt is worn the hat must match the coat in color, otherwise a patchy effect will be produced. The judicious choice of colors, in fact, will be the crux of this season's fashions, and the woman who is not naturally gifted in that direction should wisely content herself with simple color schemes and not attempt to produce any startling effects of contrast. For instance, with a costume mainly composed of one of the fashionable striped or checkered fabrics, strappings or headbands, belt and hat shape exactly matching the darkest tint in the material, are perfectly safe and cannot fail to look well.

Charming both in coloring and texture the new supple cloth is an ideal fabric for the present fashion of dress. Slightly faced and entirely plain, this cloth in the new olive tint is simply known. All these little things amuse his fashionable owners exceedingly.

Fashion's Fancies

Women rush with delight to view the autumn and winter novelties now being exhibited in all the shop windows. What are really the leading features of this season's modes? For evening wear there are many charming coats made in fine French geranium, and a new color termed "petrol," a sort of greenish grey. These models are trimmed with galon and hand braiding and lined with silk.

According to the latest idea everything is toned to match. This feature is particularly noticeable in the many pretty examples given in coats, the Japanese embroideries and the linings forming a most harmonious whole. Notwithstanding the many bright and vivid colors which are used together in this autumn's show of coats, gowns and millinery, the keynote of the season points to complete harmony. Vivid colors are toned down with shades of a much duller hue. For instance, a bright tone of green velvet coat was recently seen accompanied by a plain cloth skirt of green many shades duller than the coat. Both were very simply made and the general effect was most chic. The coat has never been seen in greater variety. One of the newest models shows a cutaway short coat in a brownish green plaid, bound with tan colored cloth and finished with cloth revers cuffs and waistcoat. This accompanies a pleated skirt of brown cloth made plain at the top and full at the feet. Short skirts are made in conjunction with short coats. Another example which is quite one of the latest innovations is the long Princess coat, beautifully fitted to the figure and trimmed with soutache braiding. In the costume department the jackets of coat and skirt costume come below and indicate the waistline. The long basque style is superior to all others, but a short basque is permissible, provided it fits closely and well to the figure. Striped broadcloth is one of the new fabrics and striped velveteen is also in evidence, each being used for the creation of coats and skirts.

The flickering of the belated sunshines in the day-time and the gray mists of the autumn evenings bring winter furs into prominence. Deer-skin, an imitation of mink, is to be a fashionable fur for this winter, it is one of the least expensive of furs and compares favorably with astrachan, moleskin, silver fox, beaver and bear. That there is not so great a demand for sable this season is probably due to its excessive cost, and also the introduction of so many other beautiful furs, chinchilla and ermine, all becoming rare, and consequently more expensive. Effective touches of those furs will be seen in millinery. Muffs are to be larger than ever. Stoles are the same and are often composed of alternate strips of fur and lace or embroidery. In addition to fur stoles there are many to be seen made of soft, fluffy feathers. Fashionable furriers are endeavoring to introduce picturesquely fur coats for the coming winter's wear. Some of the fur coats are built in the Japanese kimono style. On the slimmest of figures they look charming, but on stout women they look undeniably ugly. Strange to say, the sleeves of fur coats are still made only to descend to the elbow or a very little below. This necessitates the wear of long gloves and a large muff to keep the hands and arms warm. Kimono-shaped bodices are admirably suited to girls in their teens and especially so if they are tall and slim. For a really pretty afternoon best dress there is no material that equals a shantung silk. It may be had in cream, white, brown, blue and other colors. It should be made with a full skirt and deep hem outlined with a band of lace insertion or Japanese embroidery. If made of brown or other colored silk the embroidery is more suitable, lace being used for white or cream silk. The kimono bodice is edged with trimming to match that on the skirt. The sleeves are outlined with it and two bands of it are placed across the bust. A blouse of muslin or lace, net or embroidery is worn in conjunction with the kimono.

Fashion also seems to point towards everyone wearing sleeves as fancy dresses. There are quite as many short sleeves worn as long ones, besides those with kimono effects. Even Austria who makes a pet of a tiny tortoise. She feeds it on leaves of lettuce, and every day takes it for what she calls a walk. This is merely a sleeves which closely fit the shoulders, outline the arm and finish with points at the wrist or on the backs of the hands.

Quite one of the latest ideas for outdoor costumes of the simpler type suitable for general wear in the country estate, except for formal occasions, is a short skirt of some fancy woollen—preferably striped, though checkered is still extremely fashionable—worn with a half-length redglove of plain cloth. For immediate wear white and black effects are prevalent. A little later in the season stronger colors will be in evidence for these plain coats, including red, the real hunting "pink," which is particularly smart. Also bottle and leaf green, and the new warm shades of brown. In every case the skirt, though different from the coat, must be in keeping with it. The danger of such costumes is that women who are not endowed with a correct "color sense" may array themselves in a green or brown skirt and a red coat, or vice versa! But whatever skirt is worn the hat must match the coat in color, otherwise a patchy effect will be produced. The judicious choice of colors, in fact, will be the crux of this season's fashions, and the woman who is not naturally gifted in that direction should wisely content herself with simple color schemes and not attempt to produce any startling effects of contrast. For instance, with a costume mainly composed of one of the fashionable striped or checkered fabrics, strappings or headbands, belt and hat shape exactly matching the darkest tint in the material, are perfectly safe and cannot fail to look well.

Boiled Rice.—Required: Quarter of a pound of Paluci rice, boiling water, salt.

Have ready a large pan of boiling water, add to it about half a dessertspoonful of salt to each quart of water. Wash the rice well; this is best done by putting it in a gravy strainer or sieve, and letting the cold water from the tap flow over it. When the water boils put in the rice and boil it quickly until it is tender; then drain off the water. Wash the rice under the cold water—this separates the grains—spread it on a

sheet of paper and let it dry slowly before the fire or in a cool oven. Each grain should be whole and have kept its shape, at the same time being quite tender.

Browned Turnips.—This is an excellent way of cooking turpils.

Required: Six turnips, one and a half ounces of butter, one tablespoonful of granulated sugar, salt and pepper.

Peel the turnips and cut them into slices about a quarter of an inch thick. Cook them in boiling salted water until they are tender, but not in the least broken. Drain them thoroughly from the water. Melt the butter in a pan, when it is hot put in the sugar and turpils and fry carefully on each side. Sprinkle them with salt and pepper, and serve in a hot vegetable dish.

Snowdrop Pudding.—(If more convenient, corn flour may be used instead of ground rice, also one egg may be used if eggs are scarce, adding a little extra milk instead of the second one.)

Required: Quarter of a pound of raisins, three ounces of suet, three ounces of sugar, three ounces of marmalade, three-quarters of an ounce of ground rice, the grated rind of a lemon, two eggs.

Well grease a pudding dish, half the raisins as well as stoning them, and arrange them in some pretty design in the basin, pressing the cut side on to the basin. If arranged in straight lines from the bottom of the basin to the edge, the decoration is very effective. Rub enough stale bread through a sieve to make the required weight of bread crumbs. Chop the suet finely, mix with it the crumbs, sugar, lemon rind and marmalade. Mix these well together, then add the beaten eggs and milk. Mix all well prepared, pour the mixture into the prepared basin, taking care not to disturb the decoration. Cover the top with a piece of greased paper and steam it for about two hours. If you do not possess a proper steamer, place the pudding basin in a saucepan with boiling water to come half way up the basin. As the water boils away redden it with fast-boiling water. If merely warm water is added the cooking will be checked and the pudding will not be nearly so light. When done turn the pudding out on a hot dish and serve it with marmalade sauce, made as follows:

Required: One tablespoonful of marmalade, half an ounce of corn flour, one lemon, one tablespoonful of sugar, half a pint of water.

Pare off the rind of the lemon thinly, put it in a small pan with the water, and bring it to the boil. Put the corn flour into a small basin, strain in the juice of the lemon; mix this in. When the water boils strain it into the corn flour, stirring all the time. Pour this into a saucepan, stir in the marmalade and sugar, cook these over the fire for a few minutes, then pour the sauce into a hot pudding, or, if preferred, round the puding.

Ragout of Goose.—Required: The remains of a goose, three onions, one ounce of butter or good dripping, one ounce of flour, two tablespoomfuls of ketchup, salt and pepper.

Cut off the goose into neat joints, put all rough pieces into a saucepan, with a pint of cold water, one sliced onion and half a teaspoonful of salt. Let these simmer for one hour. In another pan melt the butter, slice the two onions and add them; fry a golden brown. Next shake in the flour and fry that also. Strain in gradually the stock made from the bones, stir it over the fire until it boils, then put in the joints of goose and ketchup. Cut off the leeks into half an inch thick; wash them very thoroughly, then rub the whole with the browned crumbs. Leave them for twenty minutes, or until it is hot through, but on no account let it boil, or the meat will be tough. Serve the ragout on a hot dish with a border of toast snippets.

Dilled Goose.—Any of the joints may be devilled, but it is usual to use the legs.

Required: Two legs, one ounce of butter, one tablespoomful each of French and English mustard, a dust of cayenne and black pepper, a few browned crumbs, two tablespoomfuls of chutney.

Score the legs deeply all over with a knife, warm the butter and brush them all over with it. Chop the chutney, mix it with the mustard, then spread this mixture evenly over the legs, and lastly sprinkle them with the browned crumbs. Leave them for an hour or two if possible. Warm the gridiron and brush it over with melted butter; place the legs on it and grill them quickly till they are a nice brown and crisp. Serve them at once with a few bits of butter and a sprig of cayenne and pepper on each.

A few grains of salt sprinkled on coffee before the water is added will greatly improve the flavor.

Turpentine and paraffin oil mixed together on a plate and rubbed on doors that are shabby with the sun will make them look like they were newly painted.

Vinegar and fruit stains upon knives can be taken off by rubbing the blades with raw potatoes and then polishing on the knife board in the usual manner.

A nice polish for glace boots is obtained by mixing together in an old pan, two ounces of ivory black, an ounce and a half of thick treacle, and a teaspoonful of sweet oil. When thoroughly amalgamated, stir in slowly a pint of stale or flat ale; stir for another five minutes and then add half an ounce of sulphuric acid. Do not boil until the mixture is quite still, then pour into stoneware bot-

tes, cork down, cover with sealing wax. This wax should be well stirred before using.

Scrubbing brushes should always be stood on end to drain after they are finished with. This plan will make them last twice as long.

A brine made of salt and water is an excellent thing to clean stained decanters.

When cooling anything in water add a little salt to the water, and it will cool much quicker.

one ounce, oil of wintergreen 10 drops, oil of cinnamon 2 drops, essence of cochineal 20 drops, water 12 ounces. Mix well together. A teaspoonful of the mixture should be added to half a tumblerful of tepid water to clean the teeth and rinse the mouth.

An excellent way to keep the hair in curl for those who are not blessed with naturally curly hair is to dampen it with a weak solution of isinglass and water and curl while wet. When undone the hair will be found to be beautifully curled and will remain so even in damp weather or in a strong wind.

Topics of the Hour

For the Newmarket meeting the King was to occupy the pleasant suite of rooms in the Jockey club which have a view over a well kept lawn with many flower beds. Should the Prince of Wales also decide to go racing he was to stay at the "rooms" which are a well known feature of the quaint Little High street. The Duke and Duchess of Devonshire will be greatly missed at Beaumont House, but further up the hill on the way to the course Lord Halewood is occupying the house that belonged to the late Duke of Westminster.

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The news of the death of Lord Brampton, better known, perhaps, as Sir Henry Hawkins, was received with widespread regret. For some time past the famous judge who recently celebrated his 90th birthday, had been in failing health and the end came as no surprise. Full of years and honest he was laid to rest in Kensal Green cemetery, London, on October 11th. Lord Brampton was very fond of animals, and especially of his fox terrier "Jack," who sat with him on the bench. The celebrated judge once remarked, "I am very fond of every kind of beast, except a hypocrite."

The women of Holland are to have votes. The government has submitted a bill to render possible the establishment of universal suffrage votes for women and the eligibility of women to parliament.

Beauty Hints

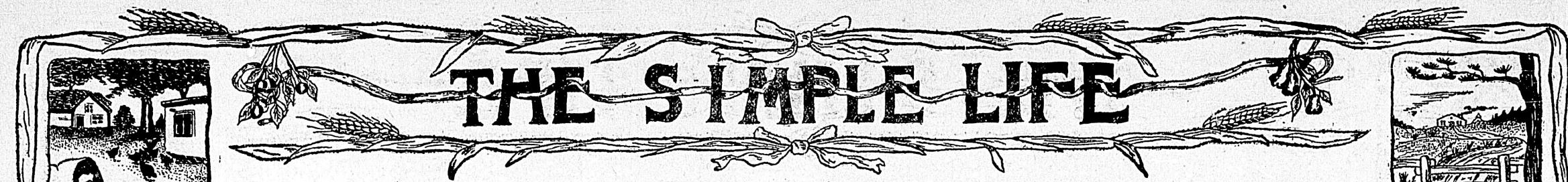
It would be difficult to decide off-hand whether we are becoming more polite, or merely more indifferent. Certainly the limits of toleration in ordinary society are receding so far as to be almost indistinguishable—only enthusiasts who are by nature "outsiders" are allowed to possess anything in the nature of fixed principles.

Respect for the opinion of others is to be cultivated, rather than deprecated, yet it can only have any true value when we have the trouble to form opinions of our own.

The vague acquiescence of the indifferent is neither complimentary or very polite. The danger of this general indifference that, alas! we cannot help observing, this uncertainty of view, is that it may lead to vagueness in matters of right and wrong. "Tout comprendre c'est tout pardonner" is not the whole truth and as applied to our conduct it may prove a dangerous maxim.

For instance, we have frequent complaints, chiefly by the clergy of the "irreligion" of the English people, as shown by their distaste for going to church. That people do not, in any class, go to church as a matter of course in the unquestioning way they once did, is a matter of common experience as well as statistics. Even twenty years ago it was usual for guests in country houses to go with their hosts to church on Sunday morning. Now it is rare for the hosts to go even. Surely if we find a more kindly, more brotherly spirit among men as we see those who are well off themselves trying to improve the lot of their less fortunate fellows; if we detect a revolt against the inhuman theory of the nineteenth century—that the weakest must go to the wall—then surely we may conclude that as a nation we are becoming not less, but more religious than we used to be. One's religion surely is vain if it does not go straight to the head of the matter to make one more kind, considerate, and more thoughtful for other's comforts, less selfish about one's own.

Without some of this feeling outward show will not be of much avail. It is impossible to get on without a ground work of principle. It need not necessarily be of the rigid, intolerant order,



THE HOME GARDEN

BULB CULTURE

The following practical directions for bulb culture, by Edward J. Canning, in "How to Make a Flower Garden," (New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.), forms an excellent companion article to the one on hardy bulbs which was reproduced in these columns last Sunday, and will prove of equal interest to those whose delight it is to have early spring flowers.

Fall bulbs are so called because they are received and planted in the fall of the year; also in contradistinction to summer bulbs, which are planted in spring. They are nearly all imported from Holland. Millions of them are brought into this country during September, October, and November. Fall bulbs include all those early spring-flowering bulbous plants which brighten up the garden almost before the dreary days of winter are past. Crocuses, snowdrops, scillas, star of Bethlehem, narcissus, daffodils, Jonquils, tulips, and Dutch hyacinths are house-hold words.

From the little attention that these plants require, together with their cheapness, there is no reason why any one who may possess only a few feet of ground should not have and enjoy them, and extend their cultivation in grounds of more ample proportions. Their requirements are simple indeed. We plant them in the fall because it is the season in which they make their roots and establish themselves well in the ground ready to begin work in spring. All bulbs must be well rooted before active growth can take place above ground. In this they are somewhat analogous to seeds which, when germinating, always make the roots first, so as to be able to draw nourishment from the soil to support the growth above-ground.

The depth of planting fall bulbs varies with the different species, but all should have a covering of two inches of soil above the top of the bulb. Therefore, hyacinths and narcissus should be planted five to six inches deep according to size of bulbs, tulips four inches, crocuses, snowdrops and bulbs of similar size about three-quarters of an inch.

Bulbs are not fastidious in regard to soil, though loamy soil with a tendency to sandiness is best. The best fertilizer is thoroughly decayed farmyard manure, or ground bone meal and only a very moderate dressing of either which should be forked into the soil when preparing to plant.

They may be planted in the mixed flower border, or in formal beds or borders near the dwelling, or best of all (tulips and hyacinths excepted) they may be naturalized in such positions as under deciduous trees, on grassy slopes around the edges of lawns or shrubbery borders, along the edges of woods, or in any wild or semi-wild positions in company with trilliums, anemones, deutzias, and many other early spring-flowering plants. A bank of crocuses under large colonies of daffodils along the edges of woods, or on grassy banks is a beautiful sight, while snow-drops, scillas and star of Bethlehem are well adapted for naturalizing along woodland paths and in open groves. In such positions they should be planted in quantities in order to be effective, and as irregular as possible, and not in square or circular colonies. Always aim to make them look as natural as possible.

When once planted, most bulbs will increase and flower each year provided the foliage is not cut off. This must be allowed to ripen off naturally, which will take until the end of June. Tulips and hyacinths, being so highly cultivated or so far developed from the wild type, do not lend themselves well for planting in wild or semi-wild positions. They are best adapted for formal beds or borders near the dwelling. Tulips and hyacinths should not be planted together in the same border or bed, because the times of flowering differ, and unless very carefully selected and arranged the colors of the flowers will not harmonize well. Before planting, the beds should be given a dressing of fertilizer, then dug and raked very smooth. The bulbs should then be placed regularly all over the bed before they are planted, so that each bulb shall have just so much to develop—hyacinths seven inches apart, and tulips five. They should then be carefully planted and the bed left very smooth and even. The flowers of both tulips and hyacinths embrace a good range of color and color designs can be made when planting. Suggestions for the same may be found in almost any bulb catalogue. It is important in planting tulips to plant the early-flowering kinds together and the late-flowering kinds by themselves, and not in the same bed. When a bed of tulips is in bloom, every flower should be open at the same time; also with both hyacinths and tulips, the flowers should all be of an even height, to secure which the bulbs must be planted of an even depth.

Beds of Jonquils and daffodils are also very effective, and the bulbs require to be planted the same distance apart and the same depth as hyacinths. Crocuses, scillas and other small bulbs are more suitable for narrow borders than formal flower beds. They should be planted three inches apart.

Although fall bulbs are quite hardy, yet sometimes during the winter we have sudden thaws sufficient to excite the bulbs to grow. To prevent this, when planted in beds it is better to give them a light covering of partially decayed leaves or light mulch about two inches deep, but it should not be put on till after the ground is frozen hard, for if placed on before this mice will often nest under it and take their meal out of the bulbs. When planted in wild or semi-wild situations the natural covering of leaves and grass is sufficient.

Many people discard their tulips and hyacinths after the season of flowering is past, as they never give the same satisfaction a second season. If one has not the heart to do this, and the beds are wanted for the summer bedding plants, the bulbs should be carefully lifted, the flower stalks cut off, and the bulbs planted again closely in shallow trenches in some shaded, se-

cluded place where they may ripen their foliage and may rest until fall. They may then be lifted and planted in irregular shaped colonies in the mixed flower border, where they should remain permanently. Daffodils, crocuses and other bulbs do better if they can remain in the beds when once planted, but if the beds are wanted for summer-flowering plants the bulbs may be treated the same as tulips and hyacinths.

Almost all bulb catalogues designate the kinds most suitable for bedding, together with the colors, single or double, early or late-flowering, and quotations per dozen, per hundred, and per thousand, and while the best prices will, of course, secure the best quality of bulbs, which will produce rather the largest flowers, yet I do not even remember to have seen a poor variety of any of the fall bulbs.

FORCING BULBS

Any good forcing bulb can be grown successfully in cocoanut fibre. The Paper White and Van Sion narcissus, the Roman hyacinth and many kinds of tulips will always do well.

For table decorations I flower the bulbs in jardinières; common earth-stained flower-pots do not look well on the dinner table. But I would not recommend raising all the winter bulbs roots in cocoanut fibre. It would be too expensive to buy the fibre and jardinières.

Cocoanut fibre may be had in its natural state as it is stripped from the coconut, or it may be had ground. In either case, put it into a nail or other dish, and thoroughly wet it. If it has been ground, press the surplus water out with the hands before putting it about the bulbs in the jardinière. If the fibre comes in its natural state, it must be torn apart before using. Use a jardinière of a convenient size which has been glazed inside. In the bottom put enough charcoal or broken pottery to form an inch of drainage, cover it with the cocoanut fibre, place the bulbs on the fibre and finish filling the jardinière with fibre. See that the fibre is pressed gently around and between the bulbs. The bulbs should not be covered more than two inches deep, so if the jardinière be a deep one, enough material must be placed at the bottom to raise the bulbs up to the right position.

After potting set the jardinières away in a cool place, but it is not necessary that they be kept in the dark, a subdued light is sufficient. When the growth appears above the fibre, bring the jardinière into the light and warmth for forcing.

For the best results a comparatively low temperature must be maintained, 65 degrees in the day time is high enough, and it may be allowed to drop to 45 degrees or 50 degrees at night. After the flowers begin to open, the plants may be brought into the living-room; but if you do not want the buds to blight, they must not be kept in a warm room.

Never allow the fibre to become dry, neither should there be a surplus of water in the jardinière. Turn the jardinière on the side for a minute or two each day, after watering, to allow the surplus water to run out.—Albert J. Perry.

OUTDOOR-INDOOR BULBS

Hyacinths, tulips, narcissi, and crocuses will make a gorgeous display in April and May. Plant them in October, in rich, sandy loam, a few inches apart, and six to three inches deep, according to size, and cover the ground with two or three inches of old manure, which should be taken off in the spring.

For indoor forcing plant the bulbs three or four in a pot of a size just about wide enough across to hold them. Put a little old manure in the bottom of the pot and make the soil about equal parts of leaf mold, sand, and garden soil. Put the bulbs just below the surface and press the soil only slightly. Water them and set them in a dark, cool cellar or place them on a bed of coal ashes outdoors and cover with a six-inch layer of the ashes. In two months or less they will form good roots. Bring them to the light gradually. When the foliage turns green put them in the sunlight. Water well when they begin to bloom.

A JAPANESE GARDEN

A Japanese Garden Six Feet Square. There have been Japanese gardens a-plenty written of, but always where the spread of ground was somewhat ample and allowed of a little liberality of treatment. This records the newest idea in Japanese gardens, where it is possible to have the Far East in a back yard that measures six feet by six. Twenty-five dollars will nicely cover the total cost of this vest-pocket edition of the Orient.

In the centre of the thirty-six square feet dug out the ground for a pond of oblate-spheroid shape, the diameter of which is three and one-half feet by two feet, and the depth two feet. Cement the bottom and sides and introduce a brace of gold-fish. With the excavated earth build a mountain to the left of the pond, a mountain two feet high of irregular sloping sides, and cover with grass sods. Again to the right of the pond, build a companion mountain of soil to the height of three feet. Between these twin heights let a waterfall lead to the pond—a waterfall of earth and stones, with no water.

One of the purposes of this toy scene is to conquer the back-yard fence and the horrors of the alley. So to the rear-ward of our mountain and on the latter side of the back fence let us plant four pines two feet high, worth half a dollar apiece. Between the right-hand mountain and the house plant three maples, two close to the mountain and one nearer the house. These maples will vary in height from two to three feet, and will cost half a dollar a maple.

On the left-hand west fence suspend a bronze lantern, which will give a clear garden light for \$3.00. From the pond to the house three stepping-stones lead—round flat rocks, obtainable in a vacant lot or on a sea-beach. On the left-hand side of the garden two more maples should be set, one up against the mountain and the sec-

ond in a direct line nearer the house. For the work of cementing the pond, molding the mountains, and transplanting the trees, the labor of two men for three days, charging \$3 a day, will be required.

We shall then have a vista, a pretty perspective, instead of slats and ash-heaps.

If, however, one has such wealth of land as 25 x 25 feet represent, a Japanese garden can be built for \$150. The general lines of make-up will be the same as that of the 6 x 6 achievement. Our pond may well be shaped like the map of Italy, with a length of thirteen feet and a width at the toe of nine feet. Two twelve-inch planks meeting on three piles, mid-stream, will lead over its tapering end. The mountains will tower three and a half feet and four feet, respectively. Four Norway maples seven feet high, will rise skyward behind the mountains and will blot out the back fence.

Between the mountains a stone lantern rises three feet high. It is built of five pieces of stone, and culminates in a flat cap; \$25 will buy it, and yuki-ki is the name of its shape. On page 528 further details for the construction will be found, together with the choice of trees.—By O. Tsuji.

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ASPARAGUS AND RHUBARB

I do not know of any winter delicacy that will give more real pleasure to the home—and perhaps cause a slight feeling of envy among your friends—than forced asparagus. And the beauty of it is that almost anybody who is willing to dig up a few roots can get results. The man who has a greenhouse with heating apparatus in commission can get forced asparagus (or rhubarb) without sacrificing a single foot of space that is wanted for other growing plants.

Clumps of weigela, the Japanese lilac, syringa—every known flowering bush or shrub—are set closely to the fencing between the masses of running vines.

Is the idea clear in the mind of the reader? Then perhaps the list of plants that bloomed on last year's fence may be acceptable, as suggesting what one's own possibilities may be.

In early spring, the ivies put out their buds, the shrubby grec pink-tinted long before a leaf could hope to burst forth, and the evergreens took on a freshen tint of green.

Then came the early stars of the be sure to select good, strong and

preferably four-year-old plants from a

burnum, and the forsythias; later, the

well-cultivated bed and you will be de-

HORTICULTURE

ROOT GRAFTING

Plants which come true from seed are as a rule increased by growing them from the seed; but as a variety of apple cannot be reproduced in that way, other methods must be adopted, and recourse is usually had to budding and grafting. In grafting fruit trees the name scion is given to a cutting of wood of the variety which is to be propagated. The stock is the tree or portion of the tree, be it young or old, that the scion is to be united with. As it is only through the stock that the scion can procure the sap which nourishes it, the former must be furnished with roots.

Some kinds of fruit may be grafted on others which are closely related to them botanically; as the pear on the quince, etc., but there is nothing so entirely satisfactory upon which to graft the apple as an apple stock, or under certain conditions the crab apple.

Although the stock and scions are united by grafting, both of them retain to a certain extent their individual characteristics. The stock does, however, modify the vigor and fruitfulness of the variety grafted on it.

If a variety is grafted on a dwarf or slower growing tree than itself, the result is that the stock tends to dwarf it, as a sufficient quantity of crude sap does not pass through to maintain the natural vigor of the top, and as a lessening vigor tends to the development of fruit buds, this kind of stock is often used for the purpose of inducing fruitfulness in a variety and for dwarfing the tree. There is, however, sometimes such a difference in the growth of the stock and of the variety grafted on it, that the result is not satisfactory. It is quite probable that such stock will tend to making the tree harder, and if growth is checked the wood will ripen harder.

The stocks used in root grafting in the districts where the best apples are raised are usually obtained from elder mills, or any place where they can be got in large quantities, and no efforts are made to ascertain what varieties the seed came from. Stock grown from this seed, while quite satisfactory in certain districts, is not desirable in the colder parts of the country where root killing is liable to occur, as individual trees vary much in hardiness and one might graft a hardy variety on a tender stock without knowing it. Seeds selected from the hardiest varieties of apples are more likely to produce hardy stocks than if the seeds were obtained promiscuously.

For the very coldest parts of Canada, where the apple can be grown at all, the berried crab, *Pyrus baccata*, will probably make the most satisfactory stock for root-grafting or budding.

It is perfectly hardy in the Northwest, where the winters are very severe.

It is important to cultivate the young trees thoroughly the first season if they are to be used for root grafting during the following winter. Only the strongest should be used the first season, and the others may be left to develop for future use.

As much of the success in grafting depends on the condition and quality of the scions, too much stress cannot be laid on the importance of having them of the best quality and in the best condition at the time of grafting. They may be cut at any time after the wood is well ripened in the autumn and before the buds begin to swell in the spring. The best time, however, is in the autumn, as they may then be kept in the desired condition.

Scions should be cut from healthy, bearing, productive trees. The wood of old trees is apt to be diseased, and if diseased scions are used they will produce diseased trees when grafted. They should be taken from the wood of the current season's growth, as older wood is not so likely to succeed; the buds should be well developed and the wood thoroughly ripened. It is not a good plan to use the water sprouts or young shoots which spring from the trunk or main branches, for grafting purposes, they may not be thoroughly ripened and are likely to develop sprouting propensities in the grafted trees. The scions may be cut off and packed away in moss, sawdust, sand, or fallen leaves, where they will keep in good condition until required. The packing material should be slightly moist, but not wet; the object being to keep the scions fresh and plump, without danger of their rotting. They may be kept in a cool cellar which is not too dry, and should remain dormant until ready for use.

Probably the best method of propagating apples in this country is by root grafting. The strongest of the young stocks are taken up and heeled in during the autumn in a cool cellar in moist sand. The grafting may be done at any time during the winter, but is not usually started until January or February. Whip or tongue grafting is the method usually employed, and as only the root is required the trunk and branches are cut off and thrown away. There being but little advantage in using the whole root, it may be divided into several pieces, much depending on its size. Each piece should be at least four inches long.

Grafting is done very gradually at the first for the roots require a few days to settle down. Place them closely together in rows packed around with good earth and having a depth of soil three or four inches below; the crown may be left uncovered for green tops; but if bleached heads are preferred the crowns must be buried a foot. I like the green shoots much better than the white ones as they have more of the real asparagus flavor, I think. They are not so easy to handle in the cooking, nor do they look as well on the table, but I want my vegetables for their flavor, not for their looks.

A temperature of 45 degrees at the start, and for about ten days, then gradually increasing until 60 degrees or so is reached, will give the best results. A greater degree of heat will not be harmful to the plants, but it will result in long drawn or spindly roots.

Here and there glowed clumps of the double, silken-tissued hollyhocks, the stately, purple-hued altheas, domes of blue and pink hydrangeas.

To all these possible charms was added, here and there, a wealth of the amelanchier, or so-called Boston ivy, ready to receive its brilliant colorings at the proper moment from Jack Frost's paint-box.

Peacock and pheasants clipped out of the evergreen shrubs, posts and arches clippings with mathematical precision out of the privet hedge, each have their admirers; but can the primeness of a mechanically square-edged hedge outweigh in its claim for beauty the charm of the easy grace of our wire-fence hedge that shows new phases of beauty each month in the year?—Sara M. C. Aldrich.

Sluggish horses are too often made by the way they are handled.

rubbed all over where the parts are joined.

The operation having been completed, the grafts are packed away in moss or sawdust until spring. They are then planted out in nursery rows, about three feet apart and one foot apart in the rows, the point of union being about three inches below the surface of the soil. The ground should then be kept thoroughly cultivated throughout the season. Some varieties of apples throw out roots quite readily from the scion, and after a time they thus become practically on their own roots.

If it is desired to have a variety upon its own roots, a scion from eight to twelve inches long may be used, and the graft planted deep in the nursery row, only leaving one bud of the scion above the surface of the ground. Roots will then be thrown out on the scion, and when the tree is dug the stock may be cut away and the tree will then be on its own roots.—Farming World.

THE APRIARY

ARTIFICIAL HONEY

The following interesting facts about the manufacture of artificial honey are from a paper on the subject by Professor Herzfeld, read before a convention of sugar manufacturers, at Breslau, Germany:

"When refined sugar is inverted (altered in crystalline structure) almost completely under conditions which have been well determined, it solidifies like natural honey after standing a long time, but may easily be liquefied by heating. Bee-keepers have attacked artificial honey, and have even gone so far as to speak of it as the 'falsification' of honey, and it has been proposed to oblige manufacturers of artificial honey to add to their product some foreign substance which may enable chemists to distinguish it from natural honey.

"The addition of invert sugar improves the quality of honey by making it more digestible. Besides, sugar is the only food which may be produced in absolute purity, and its addition should not be considered a falsification. Bees often visit flowers which have disagreeable flavors, and Keller has shown that real chestnut honey often has a flavor of bitter almonds; asparagus honey is disagreeable; colza honey is oily; that from onions betrays its origin, and so on. Such honeys are notably improved by the addition of invert sugar.

"There are numerous extracts for giving the aroma of honey, but none of them can replace that of the pure article. By adding invert sugar to natural honey of strong aroma, an excellent result is attained."

THE POULTRYMAN

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THE SIMPLE LIFE



THE POULTRYMAN

MENDELISM IN BREEDING

The rediscovery of Mendel's law has caused a revolution in plant breeding. It is not strange, therefore, that poultry breeders as well as other animal breeders should ask if it does not also offer them some help. The poultry breeder is, in fact, especially fortunate, inasmuch as one of the most extensive studies in scientific animal breeding which has yet appeared is based on poultry. This is "Inheritance in Poultry," by C. E. Davenport, Station for Experimental Evolution, Carnegie Institution. There have also been extensive studies of heredity in poultry by Bateson and Hurst in England and by Erb in Kansas.

Let us consider what Mendel's Law is. We can do this best by taking one of the crosses reported in the paper referred to above.

Black Minorcas were crossed with White-Crested Black Polish. It is well known that Polish fowls have a crest or "top-knot," while the Minorcas have none. Now, in this cross every single one of the seventy chicks hatched had a crest. Such inheritance is called alternative—that is, all the progeny resemble one parent in this one respect, while the influence of the other parent is not apparent. When some of these cross-bred birds were bred together, some of the young had crests and some had none. The proportion was not far from three crested to one without crest. This result accords with Mendel's Law. In this case the crest is said to be dominant and crestlessness recessive. A dominant character, then, is one which is found in 100 per cent of the first generation of hybrids and 75 per cent of the second generation. A recessive character, on the other hand, is found in none of the first generation, but in 25 per cent of the second generation. The real meaning of this result may be more readily understood, if we follow the suggestion of Dr. Darbishire in using colored chips. Let white chips represent the germ cells (either spermatozoa or eggs) of the crested birds and red chips the germ cells of the crestless birds. Now the fertilized eggs of the Minorca-Polish cross will each contain one crest-bearing germ cell and one non-crest bearing germ cell, which we may represent by two chips, a white and a red. Since the crest is dominant, we put the white chip on top. Or, if we choose to represent the whole result, we would have a lot of red chips covered by white ones. When one of these cross-bred chicks grows up, it will produce two kinds of eggs, or if a cock two kinds of spermatozoa, one kind carrying the crest and the other carrying the Minorca head. There are equal numbers of each kind. We can now represent the result by putting equal numbers of red and white chips in a hat. Since one egg will be fertilized by one sperm-cell, we draw out of the hat two chips. The chances are (you can try it yourself) that one in four times you will get two red chips, and two in four that you will get a red and a white. Now this same thing happens in the fertilizing of eggs. In that fourth of the cases where the crest-producing egg was fertilized by a crest-producing sperm-cell, the chick has a crest, similarly, where the non-crest producing egg was fertilized by a non-crest-producing sperm-cell, the chick has no crest. In the other 50 per cent, the chicks have a crest, only because the crest is dominant.

D R give DR x DR give 1/4 DR 1/2 DR

Many characteristics of poultry gave results like this in the experimental crosses. In the case where the double comb of the Polish met the single comb of the Minorca, the hybrids of the first generation (DR) had Y shaped combs. In the second generation, one quarter of the progeny had single combs, one quarter double combs, and one-half with a Y shaped comb. In still other characteristics, such as shape and size, the inheritance was not alternative at all, but blended, i.e., the progeny were intermediate.

Let us now see how Mendel's Law could be used by a poultry breeder. Suppose there are among a flock of fowls a bird having a new and desirable characteristic which one desires to perpetuate. For instant, comblessness. It is not known whether comblessness is dominant or recessive, but by analogy we can assume it is recessive. The progeny of this bird crossed with a normal one will be all normal. If we breed these chicks together, 1/4 will be combless, and when these are bred together, they will breed true. If the new characteristic, which we desire to perpetuate, is known to be dominant, such as the crest, the procedure is more difficult. Three-quarters of the second generation chicks will be crested, but only one-quarter will be pure dominants, which are capable of breeding true. The pullets must be bred to several cockerels in succession till one is found which gives all combless chicks from some of the pullets.

Mendel's Law will be used, however, far more frequently in combining two or more characteristics in one fowl. Although this complicates the work, I can perhaps make it clear in two examples. Suppose we desired to combine the silky feather of the silky fowl, which has a dark skin with a yellow skin. By consulting the table it will be seen that silky feathers and yellow skins are both recessive. This makes their combination easy. The chicks of the first generation from the silky parent and the yellow-skinned parent will be black skinned and plain feathered. Crossing these chicks together 1/4 of the progeny will be silky and 3/4 will have yellow skin. The birds which show both silkiness and yellow skin will be 1-16 of the number. These birds bred together will breed true. There may be some slight impairment of color, which could only be eliminated by gradual selection. Yet this is simply because the inheritance is not absolutely alternative.

If we take the more difficult task of combining two dominant characters, the work is somewhat complicated. Let us combine the barred plumage of the Barred Plymouth Rock with the crest

of the White Polish. In this case the first generation hybrids all show the desired combination of barred plumage and crest. But we have not yet the object sought, for they will not breed true as yet. If we cross together these chicks, 9-16 of the second generation will show both crest and barred plumage, but only 1-16 is capable of breeding true, that is, are DD in the terms used above. But these pure dominants can only be distinguished from those that are not pure by actual breeding. We must, therefore, take the pullets of this second generation, which show barred plumage and crest and breed them successively with the cockerels showing the same combination till we find one which will throw all barred, crested birds from the same pullets.

Poultry breeders will find in Mendel's Law an explanation of such phenomena as the cropping up of single combs in rose comb breeds, the rose combs do not appear in single comb breeds. It explains too the "strong inheritance" of hotted legs and dark feet often noticed by poultrymen. The best short elementary treatise on Mendel's Law is Punnett's "Mendelism" (Macmillan). After reading this, the poultry breeder will find Davenport's "Inheritance in Poultry" (Carnegie Institution of Washington) profitable and helpful.—Roswell H. Johnson.

TYPE AND COLOR BREEDING

It has often been said with much truth, "type makes the breed, and color the variety." Supposing we paraphrase that from a specialty breeder view point and say, breeds throw types and varieties colors; unfortunately poultry judges differ on both type and color, these material foundations to all breeds; and the only means of holding or drawing judges and breeders closer together are the American Poultry Association with its standard and the specialty club, the latter largely a component part of the former.

Experience of many years in breeding Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Orpingtons and Rhode Island Reds, being in touch with the breeders at large shows and noting awards, gives one a pleasant field of thought to revel in, and thereby grasp a few wholesome lessons from past events.

What is necessary to own birds that pay? It takes more than money to do this. You can buy birds that can pay, but it is another thing to have them pay you after you own them. Not only must you have the right kind of hen, but you must use time and thought in caring for her to make her of the "paying kind."

The paying hen is usually hatched from a paying strain. The paying hen that comes out of a flock of good-for-nothing birds is seldom met and is not worth hunting for. It takes time, it takes money, it takes born hen sense to produce a flock of paying hens. It takes a very little neglect to send this flock back to the class of non-paying birds.

Paying birds are a delight to the eye. You like to show them to your friends, and linger in your description of what they are and what they have done for you. This class of birds—because they pay—received thought and attention from you. You gladly take good care of them; you are willing to properly mate and feed them; you look for fresh blood to improve your flock.

Paying birds never make up a large part of your flock when you sell the cream of the chicks every year. Money-making birds are made up of the best you raise, always letting the second growths go to market.

Paying birds live in houses free from vermin and supplied with pure air and water. They get feed as needed to bring the profit to the proper point. Cheap feed—because it is cheap—never helped to produce the paying hen and kept her running to the nest. Hens that can pay are yours if you are willing to do your part.

Hens that more than pay splendid profits are what the world is asking for, is looking for, is demanding. Are you going to be among the breeders who will fill the orders for this kind of bird?

magic haze surrounding it, still we are making sure progress, especially along the lines of feeds. Here, again, I have found the female the strongest bird of the two. Take a buff hen. What can you expect to breed from her if she has white in wing or solid black in tail? Good wings are easily bred in females, yet in buffs and reds we have great trouble to contend with in holding sound top color with heavy laying. The most useful feed I have ever used to maintain surface color and make a heavy laying flock look presentable is linseed meal used in a dry mash, one pound to ten pounds of grain, two pounds of cornmeal, two pounds fine meat meal, two pounds fine sand. Used also in smaller proportion in feeding young stock, even the riotous red will prove attractive under such treatment. This is acceptable to red, buff and black color development but may prove dangerous to a white bird for show condition. However, a hen with a good white hackle and a purple tinge to base of new feathers across back can be generally relied upon to give white results, so also a good sound buff hen, but a black hen with purple barring is about useless to produce a flock of beet green chicks, however good the sire.

Now we come to two rocks on which many a good bird is dashed to pieces, namely, care and feeding. What culps I have seen from the very choicest matings! The causes are vice, crowded quarters, worms and colds. They make a quartet that is hard to separate. They really arrest animal growth.

By careful handling and judicious feeding, only the best results can be obtained. Especially is this true of the breeding stock and the growing chick.—A. G. Goodacre, in Poultry.

BIRDS THAT PAY

Some hens are not worth their keep; others produce enough to cover the cost of their handling. The hens that are those that more than meet the expense of money and time necessary to make them worth while. There are three classes of hens, and the last is the one that we all desire and the one that we can have if willing to pay the cost.

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Paying birds never make up a large part of your flock when you sell the cream of the chicks every year. Money-making birds are made up of the best you raise, always letting the second growths go to market.

In clearing up stubble fields, nothing just equals a small flock of sheep. In some instances sheep would be profitable even if they gave no return other than their work of clearing up the weeds and fertilizing the farm.

The idea of sheep killing our pasture is a fallacy, for the densest pastures in the world are found in England, where the land is more thickly populated with sheep than any other country in the world, and, further, the idea that sheep will not thrive with other stock is untrue—where the small flock is considered, at least.

Never, perhaps, was there a more desirable time for introducing small flocks of sheep to the farm than now. Where there is one flock kept there should be ten. Contrary to general opinion, there need be no special provision made for taking care of a few heads of sheep on the average farm, as they are well able to take care of themselves if they have access to shelter and water. Of course, where large flocks are considered, they must have care, and the larger the flock the more care must be used.

FEEDING FOR PROFIT

The right proportion of food for laying hens can be scientifically ascertained, but the relative question of the cost of different foods must also enter into the consideration. According to some authorities, fowls should receive about 60 per cent of grain, 15 per cent of flesh, and 25 per cent of vegetables, says an exchange. This proportion is not absolute, but relative. It serves more as a guide to the poultryman than as an infallible rule. Now the question of grain must be decided according to the locality and cost of the various grains. Where beans or peas can be obtained cheaper than grains, they take the place of the latter very acceptably, if ground and fed in an attractive form. Ground beans or peas, mixed with corn meal and bran produce very desirable results. In the wheat growing sections that cereal is the best and cheapest to feed, as there is no feed better for egg-laying. Oats is a food that is not fed sufficiently to poultry. If more oats were fed, there would be lots more eggs and healthier stock. Corn, we know, has the greatest amount of fat-producing material, and oats more muscle-forming material. Beans however, exceed any of the grains in muscle-forming materials, containing 38 per cent compared to 22 per cent in oats. Lately, the writer has been feeding quite a quantity of Kaffir corn, both to the old fowls and chicks, and find it wholesome and cheap.

POULTRY NOTES

For success in the poultry business it is just as necessary for a man to hold his temper as it is for an incubator to hold its temperature.

The four signs that point to success are grit, pluck, energy and perseverance. Pluck wins. A lazy man will have lazy fowls. A good poultryman never gets the "blues."

Never eat a chicken the day it is killed. The tenderest fresh-killed chicken will be tough as soon as the animal heat has left the body. But in about twelve hours, when the muscles relax, it is fit for food.

AROUND THE FARM

SHEEP ON FARM

From the new book, "Modern Sheep Breeds and Management," by "Shepherd Boy," we reprint the following in regard to the place of sheep on the average farm. The author of this book is the associate editor of the American Sheep Breeder, and is therefore to be regarded as something of an authority on the subject. He makes out a very good case for the increased raising of sheep, and we are very much inclined to believe that he is right. He says:

The sheep business, like every other business, has its ups and downs. At present the world is short of wool and mutton, consequently prices are high, which is a good reason why all farmers whose farms are at all adapted to sheep farming should keep a few sheep.

Prices of wool fluctuate and times have been when sheep paid but little in this country, but such state of affairs is not likely to occur again in a lifetime, since our appetite for mutton and the demand for wool is growing much faster than cur-

rency.

How quality counts on the British market is shown by the following quotation from an address delivered by John McMillan, M. P.

He says: "I was standing on the cattle market in Glasgow one morning and saw six steers sold, they would average 1,325 lbs., all grades, and a trifling rough. The highest price was £16 10s. The next animal sold was a well built, round-ribbed, smooth, compact, little beast weighing 1,250 lbs. He was sold for £18 10s. Here was £2 (or practically \$10.00) more money for an animal 75 lbs. lighter in weight. Quality has another advantage fully understood by feeders, namely, that animals of good quality possess in a marked degree the ability to utilize their food to better advantage, that is, although they may not increase in weight more rapidly on the higher priced portions, consequently the animal commands a better price per pound.

At the Illinois Experiment station 69 steers were graded according to quality, and as a test fed for six months, a record being kept of all cost. The following is a list of profits according to grading:

Fancy gave a profit each of \$18.15
Choice " " " 15.67
Good " " " 4.09

This shows how quality counts when records are kept.

Steers from 2 1/2 to 3 years old, weighing from 1,250 lbs. up, command the highest price for export trade at centres where export conditions are studied, provided they are of desirable conformation and fin-

ish.

Beef Characteristics Briefly Defined

A general beef term means that the animal must be low-set, broad, deep, smooth and even, with parallel lines, says the Farm and Ranch Review. In all lines of business the producer must cater to the consumer if he would succeed, and here, it is perfectly understood that trade requirements call for a thick, even covering of meat of prime quality in the regions of the high-priced cuts, which roughly speaking means the upper half of the body from behind the shoulders backwards and as a natural result if the animal does not come up to this standard his value is lowered in proportion as he departs from it. This proves to us the necessity for a broad, straight, smooth, even back, deeply fleshed, a thick, broad loin, ribs long, arched and evenly covered, a full, deep, wide chest, large girth, full crops and long, deep, wide hindquarters. There should be no "tucked up" appearance just behind the foreleg, for this indicates a lack of constitution. A full flank, even with underling, is also very desirable, and any animal seriously cut up there is deficient in depth from loin to flank, which is very objectionable.

Breeding is merely handing down the merits or demerits of the ancestors.

If your females are a poor class of grades to begin with, and you feel you cannot afford better, yearly cull out a few of the worst, and on no consideration sell cows that produce fairly early maturers; also be slow to part with any of their female progeny.

Abundance of Nutritious Cheap Food

Fodder, both appetizing and nutritious, can be grown in abundance in the west, and right here is one spot where a deviation from common practice would be found profitable. The chief fodder used is hay, cut and saved whenever convenient, without any thought as regards nourishment or palatability. Without nourishment, gains cannot be made, and, unless the food is well saved, animals will not consume it as readily, and it is well known that a large portion of the food consumed is required to maintain animal heat and build up waste tissue. Only what the animal eats in excess of these requirements can be converted into increase of weight. Now if the food is not palatable the animal will not likely eat any more than the needs of the body demands, consequently he is boarding at your expense, whereas you should be receiving profit.

Maintenance Ration

Conditions should be studied to lessen as far as practicable the amount of food which the animal requires for bodily support; this we call "maintenance ration."

Under favorable conditions 80 per cent of maintenance ration is required to keep up the heat of the body, and the 20 per cent for building up waste tissue. Thus we can understand how necessary it is that our cattle should be sheltered during winter storms, for if they are not they simply take what would have been profit and utilize it to assist them in withstanding severe climatic conditions.

Necessary Shelter

Formerly, with the open range stock could find shelter either in scrub or coulees; now fences frequently deprive such protection, and as more intensive line of farming is beginning to prevail, it stands to reason that better shelter must be provided. Good sheds built in some sheltered spot, open on the least exposed side, with trees planted some little distance from them on every side for additional protection, would prove of great advantage. Suitable tree seedlings can be had through the Forestry Department, Ottawa, without cost, to those who properly prepare the soil for them.

Varied Diet

The value of an article is largely determined by the cost of production, and it has been proven that better health and greater gains accompany a varied diet when feeding cattle.

The cultivated grasses—bromus, timothy, and western rye grass—should be more universally grown; they have been tested and the results are highly satisfactory. Alfalfa, red and alsike clovers should also receive more attention than they are getting. These clovers are giving fair results in some districts, quite sufficient to warrant a more universal seeding, for it is well known they make excellent pasture and good hay. Alfalfa should be cut for hay when one-quarter of the plants are in bloom; if left longer it becomes woody. Without soil incultivation it appears to grow fairly well in several localities where it has been tried in the west; where the soil has been inoculated much better results have been obtained. Begin by sowing on a small scale. Alsike in numerous sections of the west is also doing well, and although not nearly so rank a grower as alfalfa, nor as well adapted for pasture, owing to its light aftermath, it makes first-class hay. Red clover is also giving good returns in many localities.

In addition to cultivated grasses

and clovers, oat and wheat sheaves

make excellent winter fodder; they are grown at present quite extensively for that purpose. We would advise growing peas with the oats, for the reason that peas are considered the best grain for finishing beef cattle. Cattle fed on a part pea meal ration, will handle firmer and stand shipping better than those fed on other grains; yet we do not recommend this process for the west at present, but simply sowing oats and cutting green, about half and half, and cutting

A PAGE FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS

CURRENT TOPICS

This week a doctor and nurse for the new sanitarium for consumptives at Tranquille, near Kamloops, were appointed. There are already twenty-seven patients asking to be admitted to this hospital. Dr. Fagan has worked hard to provide a place where consumptive patients can be properly cared for. This is a good thing and the people of British Columbia were wise to subscribe money for this hospital.

USE ONLY THE BEST

AIM AND WORK OF
SOCIETY OF FRIENDSArticle on Quaker "Concerns"
Specially Written for the
ColonistIs the STANDARD article
READY FOR USE
IN ANY QUANTITY.Forming soap, softening water,
removing old paint, disinfecting
pinks, closets, drains and for
many other purposes. A can
equals 20 pounds SAL SODA.

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Put up in small, clean packages. One
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ware merchants. Manufactured by

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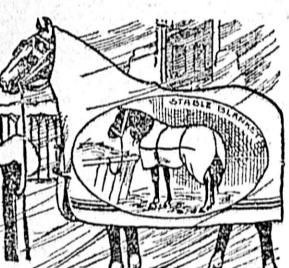
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Has no terrors for your horse, if you
provide him with one of these large,
square, Winter Sheet Blankets that we
sell at the lowest prices, and you'll get
as much satisfaction out of it as the
horse when you see how he appreciates
it on hand.

THE B. C. SADDLERY CO.,

556 Yates Street

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that at the
next setting of the Board of License
Commissioners I intend to apply for a
transfer of my retail liquor license for
the Regent Saloon, corner Johnson and
Douglas streets, Victoria, B. C. to Will
iam Alexander Anderson.

(Signed)

CATHERINE J. MELDRAM,

Victoria, B. C.

COAL LANDS.

In Re Estate of Abraham John Richard-
son, deceased.Pursuant to an order of the Supreme
Court of British Columbia, the under-
signed, the Registrar of such Court, is
prepared to receive up to noon of the
14th day of November, 1907, tenders for a
lease of the coal in and under the lands
situate in Cranberry district and known
as the west sixty-six (66) all or section thirteen
(13), range six (6), all or section thirteen
(13), range five (5), (100
acres); all of section thirteen (13), range four (4), (100 acres); west sixty-six
acres of section twelve (12) range four (4)
at a fixed annual rental of \$2,000.00,
and a tonnage royalty (the royalty to be
applied to the payment of such fixed
rent). Tenders are to be based upon the
draft lease which may be seen in my
office at the Law Courts, Victoria, B. C.
The minimum royalty has been fixed
at twenty-five cents a ton.

Dated October 29th, 1907.

B. H. TYRWHITT DRAKE,

Registrar Supreme Court.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the
ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO
RAILWAY COMPANY has this day de-
posited in the District Land Registry
Office at Victoria, in the Province of
British Columbia, a Profile and
Book of References showing the said Railway
Company's present terminus on the south
side of Store Street in the City of Victoria,
British Columbia, to the proposed
additional terminal grounds of the said
Company on the North side of Store
Street in the said City of Victoria.The Esquimalt & Nanaimo
Railway Company formerly owned and
occupied by the Albion Iron Works, and
that the said Esquimalt and Nanaimo
Railway Company will, as soon after the
expiration of four weeks from the first
publication of this Notice as the applica-
tion can be heard, apply to the Board of
Commissioners for Canada, at their
Court House, Victoria, for a certificate
under section 222 of the Railway Act, to auth-
orize the construction of the said branch
line in accordance with the provisions of
the Railway Act.Dated at Vancouver this 7th day of
November, 1907.

R. MARPOLE,

Vice President.

in—Christ in us—the only hope of
glory.The meeting together at stated inter-
vals was not service to God, but
service to ourselves for the purpose of
fellowship, exhortation and communica-
tion in worship. These could be had
with or without speech, and in any
house or home, neither could any in-
dividual claim to be the prescribed
channel through whom the Holy
Spirit should work for the edification
of the others. How much less was
there need of a prescribed form of
words or ritual.The costume that was for so long
distinctive of the Quaker was the
survival of the peasant costume of the
17th century. Although sumptuary
laws were no longer enforced, it was
still strongly entrenched in custom that
each class should dress distinctively,
all men being equal before God, the
Friends reasoned; there should be no
class distinctions amongst the follow-
ers of the lowly Nazarene, and since
it was impracticable for peasants to
dress as lords, and humility became all,
then all would wear the peasants
costume, and since to follow the vag-
aries of fashion it became a disciple of
Christ, the dress remained until it
was obsolete, peculiar, an object of
derision to outsiders, and perhaps at
times an occasion for religious pride
to those within the fold. It will in-
deed be well if Friends, in discarding
the obsolete will still hold fast to the
doctrine of simplicity in apparel and
furniture that so well accords with
their avowed faith in the equality of
all before God.The peculiarities of speech—the use of
“thee” and “thou”—had a sim-
ilar origin. It was during the reign of
the Stuart dynasty that the fashion
arose of speaking to superiors with
the plural pronoun. To the dying
Quaker all alike from sovereign
down were “thee” and “thou.”The same rule applied to the re-
moving of the hat, which in thoseA PEN PORTRAIT
OF LLOYD-GEORGE"Lally Bernard's" Impressions
of Man of Moment in
English Cabinet"Who is the man with the beautiful
head and face, and insignificant body?"
was the query of the writer, as she sat
enjoying the most delicious of straw-
berries and cream one radiant after-
noon on the terrace of the House of
Commons at Westminster. "Beautiful
head?" fairly snorted her host in
wrath. "I fail to find anything either
in the appearance or mind of Lloyd
George that is beautiful!" But won-
man-like the writer stuck to her opinion.
Mr. Lloyd George has a head and
face which might belong to the most
transcendental idealist rather than the
president of the Board of Trade. A
broad, massive brow above eyes of
excellent form and color, delicately
formed features of a sensitive mould,
and above all a tremendously vibrant
alertness are the characteristics
which strike one instantly. The head
and shoulders give the impression of
belonging to a man of great stature,
but adverse circumstances in youth
may have stunted the growth of trunks
and limbs, or it may have been the
prodigious activity of the brain which
has sapped physical strength. But
the face is beautiful, the fine luminous
texture of the skin, testifying to the
vitality of the man. One would look
for the propagation of the highest
ideals of life from the finely modelled
lips, regarding life in general, but
alas! They are too prone to utter
seething invective rather than lofty
sentiments. As a coiner of phrases,
the president of the Board of Tradewhere the writer was to address what
was feared to be a distinctly antagonistic
crowd of workmen. Here an
Anglican minister, bearing the name of
something—something—Jones, ap-
proached her on her arrival, and in a sub-
dued tone, expressed the fears
which beset him, "but there has only
been a church in this place for a year
or so," he added by way of explanation
of the spirit of hellishness which
was rampant. "How dreadful! Have
they been heathens all these years?"
was the slightly malicious enquiry.
"Oh, they have had their chapels, of
course," was the reply, and the
writer smiled. . . . Comment was
unnecessary. The meeting was tranqu-
ill, and at the end, when the writer
asked for "Land of My Fathers," the
response was hearty, and what was
more, it was beautiful. Nothing can
be more inspiring than the magnificent
part singing by the roughest of Welsh
audiences of their national song.
Mr. Lloyd George may well be proud
of the people he represents, and Wales
has reason to congratulate itself on
the president of the Board of Trade.
—Lally Bernard.

CITY CHURCHES

St. John's

The Rev. Percy Jennings will preach
in the morning and the bishop of the
diocese in the evening.
Organ—Andante. Merkel
Venite. Parrant
Psalm. Psalt
Te Deum. Woodward
Benedictus. Garrett
Litany. Barnby
Hymns. 203, 308, 223
Organ—March. Mendelssohn
EveningOrgan—Meditation. D'Every
Psalm. Cath. Psalt
Cantate. Woodward
Deus Misericordia. Hopkins
Antiphon—Seek Ye the Lord. Roberts
Tenor solo, Mr. J. Patch.Hymns. 298, 346
Vesper. Burnett
Organ Postlude. Hollins

St. Barnabas'

There will be a celebration of the
Holy Eucharist at 8 a.m., choral evensong
and Litany at 11 a.m., choral evensong
at 7 p.m. The rector, Rev. E. G. Miller,
will be the preacher for the day. All
seats are free. The musical arrange-
ments are as follows:Morning
Organ—Large in G. Handel
Venito. Psalm. Cath. Psalt
Te Deum. Maybrick in D
Benedictus. Dr. Garrett
Hymns. 193, 183, 236
Offertory Anthem. Fitzgerald
Organ—March. Coronation. WatsonEvening
Organ—Angels Ever Bright and Fair
Hymns. Handel
Psalm. Cath. Psalt
Magnificat, Nunc Dimittis. Read
Antiphon—Seek Ye the Lord. Burnett in F
Hymns. 630, 230, 252
Vesper—I Will Lay Me Down in Peace
Organ—Chorus in D. Handel

St. James'

Rector, Rev. J. H. S. Sweet, Holy
communion at 8 a.m., Matins, Litany
and sermon at 7 a.m. Evensong and sermon at
7. Subject of morning service, "Wo-
man's Ministry." The Harvest Festival
music will be repeated at the evening
service, the music for the day being as
follows:Morning
Organ—Voluntary. Venuto
Venito. Psalm. Cath. Psalt
Te Deum. Maybrick in D
Benedictus. Langdon
Hymns. 381, 383, 242
Organ—Voluntary.Evening
Organ—Voluntary—
Hymns. 302
Psalm. Cath. Psalt
Magnificat, Nunc Dimittis. Read
Antiphon—The Lord is Loving. Garrett
Hymns. 351 and 356
Special Te Deum. Hopkins
Vesper Hymn. Sullivan
Hymn. 379
Organ—Voluntary.

Church of Our Lord

Special anniversary services 11 a.m.
and 7 p.m. Dr. W. Bryce, Bridge, Dr.
D. will preach in the morning on "We
Walk by Faith, not by Sight" and the
Rector, Rev. Thos. W. Gladstone in the
evening on "No Other Priest Than Je-
sus." Special offertory. Special music.Morning
Organ—Adagio. Haydn
Venito. Psalm. LXVIII
Te Deum. Woodward
Benedictus. Dykes
Antiphon—Call to remembrance. Novello
Solo—"Holy Holy." Handel
Mrs. J. D. Helmick
Hymns. 273, 360
Organ—Gloria. HaydnEvening
Organ—Faith. Rossini
Opening Hymn. 582
Psalm as set. CXLVII
Cantate. Bridgewater
Antiphon—Seek Ye the Lord. Roberts
Hymns. 556, 223
Solo—"Hold Thou My Hand." Gounod
Vesper—Lord Keep Us Safe. Sullivan
Amen. Stainer's Sevenfold
Organ—March of Israelites. Costa
St. Mark's (Clerical)Rector, Rev. W. Baugh Allen. Matins
and sermon 11 a.m. Evensong 7 p.m.
Preacher, the rector.

Central Baptist

Sunday services in Main A.O.U.W.
Hall (Yates street). Rev. D. E. Hatt,
superintendent of Baptist missions for
British Columbia, will preach in the
morning. The pastor, Rev. Christopher
Burnett, will preach in the evening on
"Woman's Debt to Christianity, and
Christian's Debt to Woman." Sunday school
and young men's Baraka Bible
class at 2.30 p.m.

First Presbyterian

Dr. Campbell (pastor) preaches at
both morning and evening services (11 a.m.
and 7 p.m.). Junior Christian Endeavor
Society meets every Sabbath morning at
2.30 p.m. Miss Bryce will sing, "Hold Thou My Hand," at the
evening service.

St. Mary's (Motchois)

Rector, Rev. W. Baugh Allen. Evening
song, 2.30 p.m. Preacher, the rector.

Universal Brotherhood

Universal Brotherhood Centre No. 87, holds a
public meeting at 76 Government St., old Colonist block—every Sunday even-
ing at 8 o'clock when short addresses are given on living questions of the day
from the Theosophical standpoint and questions answered. Non-political and
unsectarian. All are invited.

Spiritualism

Rev. Mrs. Bryce appears at one of the court
drawing-rooms, with her train embroidered with Leeks, and golden em-
broidery! To take upon herself the honor of representing Wales, was an unpar-
donable error, in the eyes of those who have long posed as the ex-
ponents of all that is most distinguished in that little country, so ardent in its
national aspirations. The writer was amus-
ing to listen to the wrathful criticism of Welsh ladies, who are nothing if not patriotic, when Mrs. Lloyd
George appeared at one of the court
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THE LETTERS OF QUEEN VICTORIA

The Letters of Queen Victoria. A Selection from Her Majesty's Correspondence between the Years 1837 and 1861. Published by the authority of His Majesty the King. Edited by Arthur Christopher Benson, M.A., and Viscount Esher, G.C.V.O., K.C.B. In three volumes. (Murray, £3 3s. net.)

London Times: There is probably no unwritten life in which the world takes so much interest as in that of Queen Victoria. The length of her reign, and its unbroken prosperity, the unique position which her long experience finally gave her in the Courts of Europe, the marriages of her descendants making her the grandmother of half the crowned heads in the world, the active part she was known always to take in Europe's great affairs, all these unite to give foreign nations an interest in her career and personality which none of her predecessors on the English Throne have ever excited. For her own subjects there is, of course, all this interest and much more besides. In England, as in Europe, the Queen was, of course, primarily a great personage, the greatest of all great personages, but she was also a great deal else. She was not only the head of the State, "our most gracious Sovereign Lady," of whom we had thought with reverential awe from the beginning of our days when we could just puzzle out her name in our first prayer-books; she was also the oldest and most experienced of our statesmen; the one politician who was always in office; the supreme head, in no merely nominal sense, of all the great professions, the Church, the navy and army, the law, and, of course, also of that vague corporation of people who mix as social equals, which, generally speaking, in this country includes them all. Of the aristocracy again, so all-powerful, or almost all-powerful, at the beginning of her reign, and always to the end of it retaining great influence and prestige, she was obviously in an especial sense the head. Little as Kings generally understand aristocracy, and little natural liking for it as she had herself, she could not fail to see that the Sovereign of so aristocratically-minded a country as Great Britain must understand its great nobles, and the whole order they lead, and must know how to make that order look up to her as its chief. Even this she did, but it was perhaps the thing she did least successfully. Her success was far more conspicuous and complete in a more difficult field. How is the Sovereign of an increasingly Democratic country to become known to the people? The Queen cannot argue in public, cannot address meetings, cannot openly intervene in many of the things the people care most about. It may almost be said—that she has, to keep her intelligence to herself and her Ministers. But what she could give was her heart; and that she gave with such generosity, such sincerity, and such tact, that it won her in return the heart of the nation, and gives the nation, as a whole, an interest in knowing all it can about her, which no foreigner can feel and which no Englishman feels about any previous English Sovereign.

That is this book's great opportunity. All the world wants to know about the political actions of the Queen; all England waits to hear also about her private life and all that throws light on that noble character to which her subjects owe a debt which they can never repay except with an affectionate pride and devotion which will never fail. No one will doubt, then, that the King has acted wisely as well as graciously in ordering the publication of some of Queen Victoria's correspondence, which will inevitably to some extent meet both these demands. And everybody will be grateful to His Majesty for the liberality with which he has placed these rich treasures of interest and information at the disposal of the world. It has been done in no grudging spirit.

The material is indeed so vast that the editors speak of it in their preface as "probably the most extraordinary series of State documents in the world." It appears that there are in the King's possession some five or six hundred bound volumes of papers dealing with the Queen's life up to the year 1861, which is the period covered by the present work. From this immense storehouse the editors have been allowed to give to the public three large volumes of letters, each about 600 pages. Everybody will recognize that this is very liberal treatment. The documents published are, indeed, so abundant that there is seldom a week after the Queen's accession which does not yield its letter; and there is one week, that of the resignation of Lord Aberdeen, which provides between thirty and forty pages, mainly written by the Queen and the Prince. In this way we go with the Queen through the first twenty-four years of her reign standing, as it were at her side from day to day, and seeing with her eyes especially, but also with those of her correspondents, every successive phase of all the great events of her life. And her life is, of course, mainly our life, the life of England. It is obviously impossible to exaggerate the interest and importance of such a collection as this, from the historical point of view. The editors may be heartily congratulated on their successful accomplishment of a most laborious and responsible task. The plan of their work may be open to criticism, and something may be said against the too exclusively political character of the selection, but the actual contributions of the editors are all that can be desired. But a grave mistake has been committed in the method of publication. The book is one that will create very wide interest—in one form or another, it will appeal to every reader in the Empire, and it is difficult to overestimate its educational value if it were accessible to the classes who are apt to believe that wisdom lies only in a democracy. But the three volumes which might one would imagine, have been produced at 10s. and which at a reasonable figure would have sold by hundreds of thousands, are offered to a privileged few at £3 3s.

Furthermore, it is impossible not to feel some regret that the book has taken its actual shape. On whose advice it was decided to give the public not a life of the Queen, but a mere selection from her papers, we do not know; but it is difficult not to think the decision an unfortunate one. Everybody, except the accurate people who read, mark, and digest the notices they find in the newspapers, had vaguely believed that Mr. Benson

and Lord Esher were engaged on a life of the Queen. It was known that the Royal letters and papers had been placed in their hands, and people certainly expected that the result would be something more than a volume of selections edited with notes. In these days when everybody's life is written, it is natural that people should expect an official and authoritative account of a life of such universal and unique interest as that of Queen Victoria. In that expectation there is nothing merely inquisitive or impudent. On the contrary it is the inevitable result of the plain fact that a Sovereign is the most public of all public persons, and that no Sovereign's life and personality was ever followed with such loyal and affectionate attention as Queen Victoria's was from her accession to her death. One, at least, of the present editors has given proof of his qualifications for writing a great biography. Was it impossible to ask the biographer of Archbishop Benson to become the biographer of the great Queen under whom the Archbishop served? No doubt the first task, laborious as it was, would almost appear light in comparison with the second. But the first was accomplished in the scanty leisure of an Eton master, and gave proof of an unusual power of dealing rapidly with a large mass of material as well as of handling high matters of Church and State with judgment and with effect. It seems pity that a greater opportunity has not been given to Mr. Benson's present greater leisure. That, however, has not been done, and the present publication is not a biography but a collection of letters, which can never be at all the same thing to the mass of readers. The very best letters in the world—Pitzgerald's, or Cowper's, or Madame de Sevigne's—are apt to seem monotonous when they stand alone; the reader gets weary of the limitations of the epistolary form. But the letters in these volumes cannot, from the very nature of things, have the merits or the缺点 of the best letters. It is true that they are the work of a good many different hands, and that, of course, tends to relieve their sameness. But, to set against that, they have special disadvantages. The large majority of them are letters written by or addressed to a Sovereign, with the great interest, of course, but also with something of the weight and formality, of official documents. Many of them suffer from a still more serious drawback. Of the letters that fill the first fifty pages of the second volume, nearly half, twenty-three out of fifty-one, are written in the third person. That is probably about the proportion throughout, and it is obvious that the readability of the book must suffer a good deal in consequence. Everybody who has ever written a long letter in the third person has an unpleasant memory of the tediousness and lack of interest of the process, and what is so dull to write is not generally very lively to read. There is, therefore, no use in denying that the interest of these volumes lies rather in substance than in form. They do not give us quite the vivid and brilliant picture of the times, as they appeared when seen from the Throne, which a Life might and probably would have given us. That opportunity has, for the present, at any rate, been lost. The editors have given their work the advantage of Mr. Morley's criticism before issuing

it; but it was not in their power apparently to attempt any rivalry with him, or to give us another great political biography of the type of the Gladstone and Granville biographies. Their book, indeed, appeals to the same sort of readers, for its contents are overwhelmingly political. But here the readers have to construct the picture for themselves; all, or almost all, the editors give them is the material for it. It is true that they declare in their preface that their object has been "to publish specimens of such documents as would serve to bring out the development of the Queen's character and disposition and to give typical instances of her methods in dealing with political and social matters—to produce, in fact, a book for British citizens and British subjects rather than a book for students of political history." But in fact, they have done the latter much more than the former. The Queen's character is here, of course; but it is her political character almost entirely, and not her private character. There are no letters to her mother, for instance, none to her children, and hardly any to anybody that are not almost entirely taken up with public affairs. The book is, in fact, pre-eminently "a book for students of political history"; it is a mass of material for the future historian of the reign. The Queen emerges, of course from this last ordeal of publicity, as from all the others, entirely unscathed, with an added halo of wisdom and courage, and wholehearted devotion to the public good. Of the woman, as apart from the Queen, this book has little to tell, though it is needless to say that all that little renews the old impression of the warm heart, and the brave, sincere, absolutely straightforward character. That is as every one knew it would be. The memory of Queen Victoria has no disclosures to fear: "Whatever record leap to light, She shall never be shamed."

We have frankly confessed that the book has its defects and disappointments; but, when all has been said, it is still, for the right reader, a book of intense and entralling interest. The right reader is the lover of history and great affairs, and particularly the reader with the political bias who has felt the fascination of the eternal battle of Westminster. For him these letters give the most delightful, perhaps, of all sensations—secondarily to that of being himself one of the actors—the sensation of being always behind the scenes. What was the Queen really thinking at such-and-such a crisis? This book tells us. How did the Prime Minister actually feel towards such and such a colleague? What was that being so, that seemed obvious to her that they ought to proceed to carry it out? It took her a long time with all her sagacity, to realize that, in our Parliamentary system, what Ministers can do is not what they wish or even what they think right, but simply as much of either as they think Parliament can be persuaded to accept. In this as in other respects, a kind of legalism, natural to the Queen's matter-of-fact temperament, tended to stand in her way. This is that she was apt to argue, was the legal right of the Crown, the legal function of the Executive; Ministers must act upon it as the Queen's servants and in the interests of the country; and, as to the approval of the House of Commons, that must be got somehow, or done

England and in Europe between 1837 and 1861 can do without these volumes.

The supreme interest, of course, lies in the Queen herself. To be a constitutional Sovereign is probably to be the most difficult thing in the world. The Sovereignty and the constitution are so very awkward to reconcile, and the differences between them so apt to crop up at every turn! They may be said, in one sense to fill this book. The Queen was from the first, and probably to the last, very tenacious of her rights as Sovereign. She never tried to use them for any personal or selfish objects, but she believed that she held them as trustee for the permanent interests of the nation, and was determined never to see them infringed without protest. In her view Ministers were her servants, and must take no important step without her previous consent; appointments must be made, or even talked of, till she had approved the names; parties must not be considered against the claims of her service. Above all, the Army and Navy were her Army and Navy, and must not become the Army and Navy of the House of Commons. Hence the perpetual rappings over the knuckles administered, all through these volumes to statesmen, especially of course to Lord Palmerston, between 1846 and his dismissal in 1851; but also, with almost equal vigor, to Lord John Russell on account of his action in the Italian question, and to smaller ones, entirely unscathed, with an added halo of wisdom and courage, and wholehearted devotion to the public good. Of the woman, as apart from the Queen, this book has little to tell, though it is needless to say that all that little renews the old impression of the warm heart, and the brave, sincere, absolutely straightforward character. That is as every one knew it would be. The memory of Queen Victoria has no disclosures to fear: "Whatever record leap to light, She shall never be shamed."

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without, as it legally might be. No doubt factious members of Parliament do appear very contemptible when seen as the Queen saw them, from the high point of view of the Throne, or from the wide point of view of Europe—much, indeed, as they appear to history and truth. But they can never appear negligible to Ministers whose existence, and power of usefulness depend on their votes. The Queen once wrote to Lord Derby: "There is in fact no difference of opinion between the Queen and Lord Derby; the latter only keeps in view the effect which certain words will have in Parliament and upon the country, whilst she looks to the effect they will produce upon the European conflict." That was her strength, the greatest of all the services she rendered to English politics throughout her reign. She supplied the Cabinet with a pair of European eyes, which saw something more than public meetings and Parliamentary divisions. But it was also her weakness. The natural prejudices of a Sovereign, one of that family of crowned heads which always feels itself a class apart and has a tendency even for its least worthy members, combined with the legalism of her disposition to make the Queen look sometimes at European changes almost from the point of view of a Royal family solicitor. The notion of the rights of certain august personages, and of the government of certain tracts of land as their heritable property, lingered in her mind rather longer, perhaps, than befitted the devoted service of the King of the Belgians, who owed his throne to a popular uprising, or, as Lord John Russell had ultimately to remind her, the heiress of the Glorious Revolution of 1688. It was this that made her shrink in early days from any idea of touching the small German States, and kept her in almost constant opposition to the efforts made by Palmerston and Russell to drive Austria off Lombardy and get rid of the effects of the duchies that stood in the way of United Italy.

But, after all, Kings cannot be expected to love revolutions at first sight. And if the Queen did not see everything as history will see it, how much she saw! What an impression, not only of courage and industry and love of her country this book gives, but also of shrewdness, of wide knowledge of affairs, of prudence and wisdom. She is as quick as a lawyer at finding a weak point in an opponent's argument, as at mercilessly exposing it, as Palmerston must have felt when he read her letter about his Hollow Protocol, and Lord Derby when he received her criticisms of his draft for the Queen's speech in 1859, as she puts it, "made her say in substance, 'As the beligerents separately assure me of their friendship, I am determined to maintain a strict neutrality between them, and hope they may not change their minds and attack me.' I am, but merely to defend myself if attacked." But the fun is faster than this when Melbourne is in the last people to wish he had; for his letters are the pleasantest they contain. They supply almost its only touches of humor and all its literature. The book is not intended to be amusing, and apart from Melbourne, it only yields such small delights as that of Mr. Gladstone's first appearance in the military nature asking for leave to have the Park guns fired, and that of his character being already so marked that the Prince Consort, in paying him a compliment, trusts that his "Christian humility" will not allow him to become dangerously elated." But the fun is faster than this when Melbourne is in the right mood for it, as when he was asked by the Prince Consort whether "a closer line" could not be drawn for persons to compose the Queen's Household than that with which he had been content for her, which was that they "should not be on the verge of bankruptcy, and that their moral character should bear investigation," and declared in reply that "that damned morality would undo us all!" So it is gratifying to the weakness of the flesh to find him telling her Majesty, who wished him to live by rule, that he is very incredulous about the unwholesomeness of dry champagne, and does not think that the united opinion of the whole College of Physicians and of Surgeons would persuade him upon these points. And it is pleasant to find him writing to the Queen in 1838,

Queen avoided hearing his arguments "if her feelings ran contrary," and he spoke to Melbourne of the "constant state of annoyance he was kept in by their interference" of Baroness Lehzen. With the Prince, indeed, as with every one else, with the dangerous crown heads like the Emperors Nicholas and Napoleon, and even with her beloved uncle Leopold, she practised the habit of very plain speech, which came naturally to her great honesty and remarkable courage. At first she leaned entirely upon Melbourne, and did not give her husband her full confidence about public affairs; and he felt injured enough about this and other things to speak rather complainingly of his position to more than one person, and on one occasion to write that he could not but feel he was "only the husband and not the master of the house." But every one knows how soon that ended and, to the great happiness of both and incalculable advantage to the country, the ideal unity of marriage began, and he became what he remained in an ever-increasing degree to the last, "my angel" and also "my dearest master."

Perhaps the loss of Lord Melbourne, bitterly as she felt it, was really a blessing in disguise, leaving the field open for a still wiser counselor. With regard to the Prince, as with regard to Peel, Melbourne used his great influence with a fine disinterestedness. Of one grave fault, indeed, he cannot be acquitted. Excellent as all the advice he gave the Queen was, he must have known, as the wise and honest Stockmar told him he did, that the whole of his secret correspondence with her after his resignation was wrong, an injustice to Peel, and a source of great danger to her. As it was, the secret nearly got out through the indiscretion of Mrs. Norton; and if it had, Peel, as he told Stockmar, would certainly have resigned, and the Queen would have been placed in a very unpleasant position. The truth is, probably, that the young Queen's affection had come into that old unhappy life of his with the brightness of spring, and he could not persuade himself to give her up. The readers of these volumes, at any rate, will be the last people to wish he had; for his letters are the pleasantest they contain. They supply almost its only touches of humor and all its literature. The book is not intended to be amusing, and apart from Melbourne, it only yields such small delights as that of Mr. Gladstone's first appearance in the military nature asking for leave to have the Park guns fired, and that of his character being already so marked that the Prince Consort, in paying him a compliment, trusts that his "Christian humility" will not allow him to become dangerously elated." But the fun is faster than this when Melbourne is in the right mood for it, as when he was asked by the Prince Consort whether "a closer line" could not be drawn for persons to compose the Queen's Household than that with which he had been content for her, which was that they "should not be on the verge of bankruptcy, and that their moral character should bear investigation," and declared in reply that "that damned morality would undo us all!" So it is gratifying to the weakness of the flesh to find him telling her Majesty, who wished him to live by rule, that he is very incredulous about the unwholesomeness of dry champagne, and does not think that the united opinion of the whole College of Physicians and of Surgeons would persuade him upon these points. And it is pleasant to find him writing to the Queen in 1838,

Lord Melbourne is very well, but Sir James Clark, Scottishman and apothecary, and therefore neither by country nor by profession very religious, detained him from Church to go through the report upon the state of Buckingham Palace. This is not a very good excuse, but it is the true one. His letters, too, give us the only talk about books in all this correspondence. After his retirement he took to advising the Queen about her reading and telling her of his own, and in this way the names of Shakespeare, and Gray, Goethe and Schiller, Clarendon and Saint Simon and Hallian found their way into these very utilitarian volumes. The Queen liked reading, she says, but there was no time for it in her most laborious life.

And that, perhaps, is the central thing about her. The labor of it all, the undaunted and unwearied daily industry her life exacted from her, perhaps this, more than anything else, is the dominant impression left by these volumes. Here is a single day of her life, February 2, 1855, as recorded in these pages. It begins with an elaborate memorandum by the Prince on the interviews of the previous day. Then visit of Lord Lansdowne followed by long memorandum by the Queen. Letter of the Queen to Lord John Russell. Visit of Lord John followed by memorandum by the Queen and Prince. Lord Lansdowne again, and further memorandum by the Queen, here dated February 3, and Saint Simon and Hallian way into these very utilitarian volumes. The Queen liked reading, she says, but there was no time for it in her most laborious life.

"It is evident, then, that evidence given by a man who really desires to play a practical joke,

"After the intruder had been put out I continued my lesson as if nothing had occurred, and it was only about a week later that I first made any allusion to the incident, begging my auditors to come to my laboratory some time within the next few days, as I wished to ask them for some information about the individual in question and to obtain a description of him. Unfortunately, my auditors did not come to be questioned in as great numbers as I should have liked, twenty-five in all accepting my invitation.

"As soon as the deposition was finished, I led the witness into a small room adjoining the laboratory, where I had exposed the mask worn by the individual in question surrounded by ten other masks, and I asked him to pick it out for me. In all twenty-five witnesses made a deposition, and twenty-three took part in the latter experiment. They comprised eighteen men, practically all of them law students, and seven women.

"A result such as this is very instructive. It shows us, in the first place, how great is the confidence each of us places in his own memory;

"When we have no recollection of an object about which we are questioned, we are inclined to deny the existence of that object rather than to question the faithfulness of our own memory. Rather than say 'I do not know,' we are ready to deny.

"Another and more disconcerting result is that the value of evidence is not the rule, but the exception.

"What is curious and deserves great attention is the fact that the subject of an experiment often relates incorrect facts with extraordinary precision and perfect assurance. Thus, if a witness be asked to swear on oath to the accuracy of his story, he would not fail to conclude that the window he had no existence, since forty-four witnesses against eight affirmed that this was so; and yet what a mistake they would be making!

"What, then, is the psychological reason why this window may give rise to such false testimony? It may be explained, I believe, by the very slight interest it offered. We thus easily perceive why evidence offered in a court of justice is often so defective.

"One day a man, disguised and masked, suddenly entered the room of the university, where I was lecturing, and began to gesticulate and utter various phrases, which, however, were quite incomprehensible. I ordered him to leave the room, and as he paid no heed to me I put him out.

"This scene, which lasted altogether about twenty seconds, I had myself arranged beforehand, though of course it did not go off as I had planned.

"The experiment was carried out in a laboratory, however, have one serious defect; they display evidence too favorably, and that for the reason that the conditions of everyday life are not completely fulfilled.

"Remembering this, I endeavored experimentally to gather some evidence about an occurrence in which the unforeseen conditions characterizing real evidence would be present. I

Value of Evidence In Every Day Life

You have ever stopped to consider the important part that evidence plays in the everyday life of the world asks the New York Times.

Take your entire stock of knowledge—not only the academic knowledge that you use for conversational purposes, but also the practical knowledge that guides you in your business, social and political relations; how much of it is first-hand information? how much of it second-hand?

You will be surprised, perhaps humiliated, to discover how little you know through the direct evidence given by your own five senses; how much more you know through the evidence given by some one else—either in the class room, from the pulpit, or through the printed page—that such-and-such are the facts.

But have you ever stopped to ask yourself if your informant is a competent person to gather impressions and label them "facts"? Are you even sure that you yourself are competent to perform this operation?

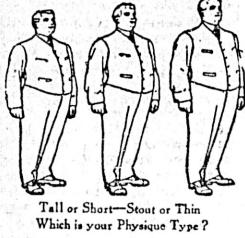
"Nothing, indeed, is more difficult than to tell the truth—to recount the past, to make a deposition upon some fact, even if the fact be one which has come a great number of times under your own eyes." This is the dictum of Prof. Ed Clapared, director of the Psychological Laboratory at the University of Geneva, in the current number of the Strand Magazine in an article entitled "What is the Value of Evidence?"

"To this question," says the Professor, "the usual reply is that the value of evidence is proportionate to the value of the witness. Now, witnesses may be classed in two groups—good witnesses, loyal, impartial and disinterested persons; and bad witnesses, who comprise all the various categories of liars.

Subtle, Quiet Style for Men



There is nothing loud or strident in the Semi-ready Wardrobes. Every cloth pattern was carefully selected by men who have gained a reputation for cultured and refined taste. That is their forte.



"We need fewer things and want them better. All your belongings should mean something to you." So William Morris said.

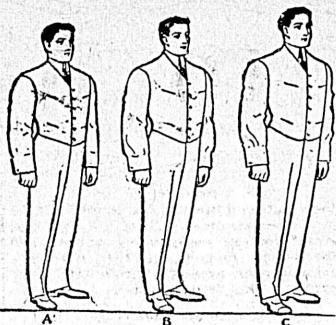
Modesty and moderation in fabrics is made distinctive and elegant by a charming individuality of design or expression. It is subtle, suggestive and quiet.

You can feel and know that you are well-dressed when your correct physique type in a suit is finished to your exact measure. The "finishing" of a Semi-ready Suit seldom takes more than two hours—mostly less. From \$18 to \$30 for genuine "Semi-ready" quality.

Semi-ready Tailoring

Semi-Ready Raincoats, \$10, \$12, \$15, \$18, \$20, \$25
Semi-Ready Overcoats, \$12, \$15, \$18, \$20, \$25, \$30
Semi-Ready Suits, from \$15 to \$35
Semi-Ready Trousers, \$4 to \$8

Clothiers and Hatters, Sole Agents for
Semi-Ready Tailoring



What is your Type?

When it was proposed to unite England and America by steam, a famous lecturer of the Royal Society "proved" that steamers could never cross the Atlantic because they could not carry coal enough to produce steam for the whole voyage.

When it was proposed to build a vessel of iron an equally learned person said "Iron sinks—only wood can float."

When it was proposed to make men's finer clothes and sell them at the trying-on stage there were many who scoffed at the idea. But the will found the way. Semi-ready Tailoring is an admitted achievement of the present century, and the industrial historian must accord it a place in the higher realms of modern Progress.



Suits finished to order in 2 hours
Business Suits, from \$18 to \$30
Overcoats, from \$18 to \$40

Semi-ready Tailoring

B. WILLIAMS & COMPANY

**"What you want—
When you want it!"**

That's the Semi-ready "idea"—coupled with a great system which is simplicity personified when once you understand it.

Tailoring men's clothes as good as clothes can be made and making them from the highest priced fabrics at a much smaller cost than you have had to pay for similar style and quality—that is another paragraph in the "Semi-ready" idea.

Delivered to any place you designate—finished within two hours after trying-on. A third idea.

Cash—coupled with your money back if you ask it—which inspires mutual confidence and long friendships. One more basic.



Semi-ready Tailoring

Semi-Ready Dress Suits, \$25, \$30 and \$35
Semi-Ready Tuxedo Suits, \$20 to \$30
Knitted Vests, English Flannel Shirts, Fine Imported Underwear, Dent's Gloves, Linen Mesh and Jaeger Underwear, Fine Pyjamas and Night Shirts

Clothiers and Hatters, Sole Agents for
Semi-Ready Tailoring

The Stage Offerings for the Week

The most expensive bill ever presented at the New Grand, or in the city, for the matter of fact, will open at the leading vaudeville theatre tomorrow, and while it would, perhaps, be assuming too much to promise that it will be the best, in view of the super-excellent programmes that have been the rule at the Sullivan and Conidine house throughout the season. Mr. Jamieson states that he fully believes that such will prove to be the case, from reports he has received of the different turns that go to make it up; and if his patrons don't vote it at least as good as the best that has been presented yet, and in the opinion of the more critical ones, better than any, he will be disappointed. The Nelson-Farnum troupe, Brennan and Downing, and Felix Adler are all headliners, and the other turns are expected to be fully equal to holding their own in such good company. The Nelson-Farnum troupe are sensational comedy acrobats, two men and two women and are credited with having the cleverest and most amusing act of the kind that has been seen on the coast. The Seattle papers give them a great send off when playing that city at the Coliseum last week, and during the past week they have been making just as big a hit at the Orpheum in Vancouver. Herbert Brennan and Helen Downing are legitimate artists of reputation, who will present a beautiful little playlet entitled "One Christmas Eve." Felix Adler is billed as a dialect singing comedian, and besides most favorable opinions from critics of neighboring towns where he has appeared, several Victorians who heard him in Seattle last week describe him as being the best they have seen. Howard and De Leon have a good acrobatic and contortion act, and Gloria Dare, singing comedienne, is said to have a good voice and a clever turn. Thos. J. Price enters upon the second week of his engagement as singer of illustrated songs, after proving himself one of the best ballad singers. Mr. Jamieson has been fortunate enough to secure. He has a splendid baritone voice of good volume and remarkable range, and is a decided addition to the stock features of the Grand. Two new moving picture films are entitled "Love's Tragedy" and "The Bargain Blend," and the orchestra will play a medley overture, by Von Tilzer.

Pantages Theatre

Manager Ormond, of Pantages theatre, announces an all-feature bill for this week, and one that cannot fail to be a decided success.

Heading the list are Hayes & Allpoint, a pair of comedians who are without doubt one of the biggest hits now in vaudeville. This versatile team in their act, "The Clerk and the Bell Boy," is so varied in its character that it is almost impossible to describe it. They introduce a little of everything, and can only be described as a genuine laughing and screaming hit. These clever artists have been re-engaged to appear at all the theatres on the Pantages circuit in the near future and have created quite a furor at all the houses that they have played in. The Fishers, in their grand scene, contortion act, Miss Sadie Reynolds, the dainty singing soubrette, McGee & Collins, a comedy musical sketch team of more than ordinary ability; Tommy La Rose in new illustrated songs, and the Pantagoscope in the latest motion pictures, will make up a programme that is hard to equal, and one that should draw bumper houses all week.

Tilly Olson"

The evolution of the Swedish-American type of drama is shown in the latest addition to the list of Swedish plays, "Tilly Olson," which will be presented in the Victoria theatre, Friday evening next. Heretofore the male sex has come in for all the heroines, but this time the tables are turned and the playwright has made one of the fair sex of Swedish nativity—the principal character in the drama. "Tilly Olson" is a bright and amusing young Swedish girl, odd and eccentric in her actions, but with a charming and lovable type of character. The piece is a refreshing comedy of 180 picked singers under the conductorship of Mr. Gleeson Hicks.

Opening Concert

The Victoria Musical Society will open its season on Thursday, November 28th, at the Victoria theatre, when Coleridge-Taylor's "Hiawatha's Wedding Feast" and Elgar's "Banner of Saint George" will be rendered by a company of 180 picked singers under the conductorship of Mr. Gleeson Hicks.

"The Sunny Side of Broadway"

On Wednesday, Nov. 18th, at Victoria, theatre-goers of this city will be offered the musical sensation of the day, the Irish American comedy "The Sunny Side of Broadway," over which New York and Boston critics have grown enthusiastic and written in the most eulogistic manner. It did not seem possible at the beginning of the career of "The Sunny Side of Broadway," when it was first produced, that any new organization could come into

laughs. A handsome scenic environment and a capable cast have been provided by the management. Miss Almee Common will play the title role.

"The House That Jack Built"

The entertainment to be given under the auspices of The King's Daughters of Victoria, the end of this month, is exciting great interest among the children. "The House That Jack Built," directed by Miss Margaret Martin, will soon be a name to conjure with. The delight of hearing the familiar nursery rhymes set to bright, catchy music appeals to the children in the play as well as those in the audience. They see Mother Goose with her son Jack; King Cole, his pipe and bowl bearers and his fiddlers three together with scores of other characters

squares a performance beyond the ordinary musical show.

"The House That Jack Built"

The entertainment to be given under the auspices of The King's Daughters of Victoria, the end of this month, is exciting great interest among the children. "The House That Jack Built," directed by Miss Margaret Martin, will soon be a name to conjure with. The delight of hearing the familiar nursery rhymes set to bright, catchy music appeals to the children in the play as well as those in the audience. They see Mother Goose with her son Jack; King Cole, his pipe and bowl bearers and his fiddlers three together with scores of other characters

completed a twenty-two weeks run in Chicago, where it was originally offered, and the verdict there of both the press and patrons is that musically as well as the book it is far the better as an entertainment than either of the two former successes. "The Regent" is done in Germany, but we are gratified to learn that those responsible for the book have not burdened the comedians with dialect parts. In fact, the comedy does not depend on the fun-makers subjecting the English language to dialect distortions, but is clean and spontaneous and the musical numbers are responsible for much of the success of the piece during its initial presentation in Chicago. The plot, by-the-way, said to be a consistent one, reveals a Yankee politician and embryo poet in Germany, where he is subsequently made regent of the principality owing to the discovery that he is a thirty-second cousin of the late ruler and through two acts he is disclosed surrounded with even more than the share of troubles that are wont to befall the stage king. The cast of the piece is perhaps worthy of equal note with the book and music, for it contains the names of a half score of the best song birds and fun-makers in the realms of musical comedy. Mr. Toby Lyons, the original "Goo Goo Man" in "The Isle of Spice"; Miss Bertha Shalek, late prima donna with "De Wolf Hopper"; Joe Allen and a beauty chorus of half a hundred with the original production which drew more than the usual share of notice on the occasion of the twenty-two weeks run in Chicago, is assured

"The Royal Chef"

"The Royal Chef" is down for an engagement at the Victoria theatre. The music of the play is not only extremely catchy, but has scored number for number with any ever written for a single production in many a day. The scenic effects are described as great, and the company, with Wm. J. McCarthy in the leading role, unusually capable. The locality of the "Royal Chef" is the mythical "Isle of Ooong," over which the "Rajah" rules in exalted dignity; finding his chef has attempted to poison him, he has the rascal beheaded and orders "Lord Mito," his prime minister, to find him another before sundown, or suffer a like fate. The prime minister fears it is a hopeless task, but just as his time is about up he is saved by the unexpected appearance of Heinrich Lempshauser, of Chicago, who is at once promoted to the position of "Royal Chef." The new chef turns out to be a jokeshift, and around him revolve all the incidents that show clever dramatic construction. The opera is staged in fine style, both in costumes and every accessory required to give it proper setting, while the specialists, chorus, dancers and supernumeraries meet every requirement, and in point of numbers exceeds any that is usually required in musical comedy.

It is claiming a good deal to say that there has been new ideas evolved in this class of popular entertainment, but the claim is certainly substantiated in "The Royal Chef," which Alan Dale, the well-known New York critic, pronounces as "bright, cheery and enticing."

A Marguerite Snow Story

With the memories of "The Royal Chef" and the "Isle of Spice" still fresh in mind, play-goers will turn with pleasurable anticipation to the third musical offering of the series, that confess their origin to the pen of Ben H. Jerome.

"This is the house that Jack built; The queer little house, The dear little house, Oh, this is the house that Jack built."

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in Mother Goose jingles. The very first chorus sung by the fairies, the grass blades and sweet peas, is one of those airs which haunt the memory.

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insists on spending her Christmas there, at which time an understudy has to play her part.

When Miss Snow was called to New York she thought she would simply live there during rehearsals and go back to Newport for the week-end gayeties, but her presence in the city was soon discovered o'er day late, and a messenger was sent post haste to summon her to a dinner at Sherry's for that evening. She was absolutely unprepared, as she had only a few simple dresses with her; so she rushed out of the theatre, and as she did so, she called for Miss Maude Earle to come with her and help her select something quickly. Both were soon in a cab, dashing up the street, and the first place visited was the bank, where Miss Snow wanted a large cheque cashed. Shortly Miss Snow and Miss Earle were arguing with the paying teller, who said he would gladly cash her check if she would get some one to identify her. "Well!" Miss Snow exclaimed. "Why, certainly; Miss Earle knows me very well." But the teller said: "Yes, that may be true; but I do not know Miss Earle, although I have seen her on the stage, and I know this lady is not she."

Miss Earle, magnificently gowned, held herself in a very dignified way for a minute, and then quoted her famous lines. "Well, if that is not a nice way to treat a lady! and Ma-mah says—"

This was sufficient. The teller reared with laughter, and paid over the money, and soon both were on their way to the shops and by dinner time both Miss Snow and Miss Earle were arrayed in gorgeous gowns and entering the dining-room.

Paderewski's Repertoire.

In his seventh tour of America, which opened in Bridgeport, Conn., on Monday evening, Oct. 28, Paderewski played several works for the first time. Most important are his own two new compositions, a sonata in E flat minor, which has never been played in America, and a set of variations and fugue on an original theme which has been played in New York once, at a piano recital last winter by Paderewski's friend and compatriot, Silesius Stojowski. Both of these works were prepared by the composer at his concerts in London and Paris last spring and both of them were most favorably received.

Persons who know them predict that they will become very popular with pianists. An important work which he has added to his repertoire is Liszt's sonata in B minor, commonly known as the "Dante" sonata. Another sonata is Beethoven's in E flat, Op. 27, No. 1. To his list of works by Chopin he has added the Scherzo in B minor, the nocturne in F sharp minor, Op. 15, and the études 5 and 10 of Op. 10. He will also play Stojowski's "Chant d'Amour" and Liszt's transcription of Schubert's song "Auf dem Wasser zu Singen."

A busy-looking man buzzed into the postoffice the other morning, bought a nickel's worth of postal cards and started to the desk to address them. He picked up one pen, but found that its point had been nibbed off. Then he found that the other pen was in use. He paced about the corridor and kicked to Charles Palmer, the information clerk, about the paucity of pens about the place.

When the man using this solitary pen got through to the man with the postal cards, he stuck the pen over his shoulder mechanically and, after dropping his card into the box, hastened toward the door.

Palmer, seeing the pen behind the man's ear, stopped him. "Hold on, there!" he shouted to him. "You're walking off with the only pen we've got."

"That's the way two-thirds of the pens disappear," said Palmer after the stranger had laid down the pen and gone. "They stick 'em behind their ears from force of habit, and that's the last we see of them."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Father—"I wish you'd invite that young man of yours up here tomorrow night." Daughter (surprised at the request)—"Why, father, I thought you said you had no use for him?" Father—"So I did, last summer. But tomorrow I'm going to put up the stove."—Detroit Free Press.

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Singing Comedienne

Thomas J. Price

Song Illustrator



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DIRE MOSLEM PERIL

All Black Skins Will Be Against the Whites

The Mohammedan sect of the Senussi is set upon the possession of Africa by Islam, and the extermination of the white man from the pillars of Hercules to the Cape of Good Hope, says a writer in an exchange. I have reliable information that yearly numbers of the Senussi are sent to Europe, chiefly to England and France, to be thoroughly educated on European lines. These men come chiefly from the north and west of Africa. These two facts alone show definitely that we are dealing with no ordinary Arab or negro fanatical outbreak, but with a vast organized movement directed by a high intelligence whose ramifications extend everywhere, and which in the coming years will prove itself an distinct and important factor in disturbing, for the affairs of the dark continent.

In Algeria, the Sahara, and, in fact, all Northern African Sennissim penetrated the whole of Islam. It is firmly established in Egypt, the Sudan, Somaliland, Arabia, Abyssinia, Mesopotamia, Asia Minor, Turkey, Uganda, Zanzibar, and the east and west coast of Africa. The following towns and districts are hotbeds: El Aghowat, Oran, Algiers, Twat, Insula, Timbuctoo, Senegal, Murzuk, Kanem, north-west of Lake Chad, Borou, Tripoli, Tunis, Parabub and Benghazi. From all these places emissaries in hundreds, nay, thousands, go forth to preach the Jihad to the

gathered momentum at every step, there will spring into being one of the most irresistible forces the world will yet have seen. In a day there will have arisen a situation compared to which the Indian mutiny and the Sudan campaigns combined would be the smallest of incidents.

As I have already said, this will probably be considered an absurdly exaggerated view. Let me once again reiterate my firm conviction that the next 20 years will see Europe struggling in the throes of an African war against forces so great that at the end it is unlikely to a degree that a single white man remains in Africa. Nor am I alone in this belief; I have

already quoted Dr. Carl Peters to this effect, and I could quote in support the opinion of many others—of men who have dedicated their lives to Africa, who have given her of their best, and who form part of the small minority of Europeans who know the native mind.

Why He Was Tired

A man alighted from a train, and after walking laboriously up the short flight of stairs which led to the waiting-room, stopping a few times on the way to rest, he looked round for a place to sit down. His wan, thin face, heavy eyes and general appearance of weakness and dejection attracted attention, and a kind old gentleman accosted the stranger and asked if he could be of any assistance.

"No-o, thanks," the young man drawled out; "I'll get along if I take my time about it."

"Are you ill?"

"No-o, I'm not ill. But I feel as if I were completely done up."

"Been in an accident?"

"No-o, I'm just tired; that's all. Thanks; you may call the hansom for me, if you will. Don't believe I would mind if you carry my bag. I'm so tired."

"What's the matter with you?"

"Oh, nothing much; I'm just turning from my holidays. I'll be all right in a week or two."—Tit-Bits.

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A PHYSICIAN ON TOBACCO'S EFFECTS

Some Arguments For and Against the Use of the Weed

An English physician has an interesting article in a London paper on "Tobacco Poisoning."

At an inquest on a case of heart failure the question of nicotine poisoning as the cause of death was raised. The medical man who had attended the patient some time before his death gave a certificate that death was due to heart disease, though nicotine poisoning might have been the cause.

The patient, who had suddenly fallen dead at a railway station, had been an excessive smoker from boyhood. The physician who made the examination at the inquest said he had never come across a case of nicotine poisoning, and believed it was mythical. He further expressed the opinion that in this case excessive smoking had interfered with the patient's digestion, upset his liver, and had a depressant action on an already diseased heart.

What, then, is the truth about tobacco smoking? Ever since tobacco was first introduced into England opinion has been divided as to whether the discovery of the plant has been a boon or a curse to mankind. At intervals some such incident as the suggestion at this inquest, that death was due to smoking, brings the tobacco question again into prominence, and shows it to be an inexhaustible subject for discussion.

Nearly everyone acknowledges that smoking in excess has a harmful effect on the health. The anti-smoker will then say, "Why smoke at all?"

If we always analyzed our motives accurately some of us would have to acknowledge that we smoked from habit and because we saw others enjoying it. Some people, however, do undoubtedly derive a real benefit from the practice, and it is by its sedative action upon the nerves of such people that tobacco smoking has gained so many champions.

The anti-tobaccoists who scoff at this soothing effect of the "weed" have at one time or another laid almost every known disease to its baleful account. Should a layman, being of an inquiring mind, attempt to learn the truth of the matter from medical books on the subject, he would have great difficulty in coming to a decision. Dr. Hobart Hare, the eminent authority on drugs, wrote on the tobacco question over twenty years ago:

A Prolonged Argument

The term "solid gold," says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, has been the cause of much discussion on the part of manufacturers of gold articles and of much misapprehension on the part of the public for some time, and the recent law fixing the commercial definition of the phrase is welcomed on all sides.

According to the law ten carat gold

is the commercial "solid gold," and all articles containing more alloy than this, or all articles with parts that contain more alloy, are henceforth to be known as plated, filled or rolled gold, and must be so marked by the manufacturer. For example, a pin with top of "solid gold" even to the value of eighteen carats cannot legally be called solid if hinge or hook or pin is not ten carat gold; while another pin of ten carats throughout though of much less intrinsic value than that of eighteen carats, is legally "solid gold."

This law was made to protect the manufacturing jewellers against the makers and sellers of "phony" jewelry and has been heartily endorsed by the legitimate trade all over the United States.

"It is a law which we have long needed," said a St. Louis wholesale jeweller, "but solid gold is a misnomer, and I for one am very glad to see the term abandoned and the value stamp used in its place. Commercially speaking there never was such a thing as 'solid gold'—at least not for the last 200 or 300 years. Some of the ancient jewelry of the Roman and the Renaissance periods was made of pure gold, worked up by hand with the crudel tools, and that is, of course of far greater value on account of the purity of the material, as well as its quaint and beautiful workmanship and its antiquity than any modern products of the goldsmith's art."

"But alloy has been used to a constantly increasing extent since, because jewelers found that the harder the gold was rendered by the alloy the greater its wearing qualities, and the more secure, therefore the setting of the gems it contained. Our jeweller now is of eighteen, fourteen or ten carats, according to the design and character of the article, and it is much more frequently ten than eighteen."

"The law requires us to mark on the article itself or on the card to which it is attached the exact value of the gold in all the parts, just as the food manufacturers are now obliged to state the ingredients of the package on the label, and a heavy penalty is attached to the use of the words 'solid gold' if any part of the article contains less than ten carats of gold."

"There is a bill now being prepared to be introduced at the next Congress to abolish the use of this term and substitute the carat stamp for it and both wholesale and retail jewelers over the country will work hard for its passage. We believe the term is calculated to deceive, even when carefully explained. This bill, if passed, will require manufacturers to stamp all gold articles with the number of carats registered. Half a carat will be allowed for errors, but the manufacturers will have to see that the gold comes within this limit. This will be a great help to the buying public as well as to us, for then everybody could see at once what he is getting, and there would not be so many chances for come back at us."

One Point of Agreement

On one subject at least nearly all disputants of the tobacco question agree. This is the effect of tobacco, even in moderation, on young people.

Growth in our body takes place by oxidation of the living tissues and their consequent breaking down and being built up again. It is the power which tobacco has of retarding this oxidation of tissues that leads to the "stunting of growth" in youthful

ones.

Granting, then, that tobacco is harmful for young people, are there sufficient grounds for condemning its moderate use by healthy adults? From the evidence collected by unprejudiced observers, it seems to be impossible to generalize. Tobacco smoke is certainly sedative to an overworked brain, but like all sedatives it may be abused. One lover of tobacco has pointed out the fact that it is an almost universal custom among civil-

ized men, and if its evil effects were so tremendous, the world's physique would doubtless have shown before this some marked deterioration.

Apart from the dryness of the throat, slight indigestion, and smoker's sore throat (all of which can be cured by a few days' abstinence from smoking), there are two important conditions which are caused by over-indulgence in tobacco. These are "tobacco heart" and "tobacco eye." The sufferer from the first of these comes to the doctor complaining of palpitation, giddiness and faintness. The heart is beating rapidly but not as forcibly as usual, and the action may be irregular. This condition is extremely rare in an ordinary healthy individual who simply over-indulges in tobacco. Usually there is a history of anaemia, neurasthenia, and intemperate use of tea, coffee, or alcohol. No real organic changes of the heart have ever been directly traced to tobacco, and these unpleasant symptoms will disappear when smoking is given up.

The other condition, "tobacco eye," is more dangerous and less easy to cure. Tobacco blindness, which was first described over fifty years ago, frequently makes itself known by the patient, having difficulty in distinguishing gold from silver coins; certain colors are not well differentiated, and the trouble is most noticeable in a bright light. Other symptoms are nervousness, sleeplessness and dyspepsia. Tobacco blindness, curiously enough, is practically unknown in Germany, although the Germans smoke almost twice as much per man as we.

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Everything goes to prove that the tobacco question is simply one of the personal equation. On most adults it has a distinct sedative action. For some few it is an excitant. The commonly experienced sedative effect is due, according to Sir T. Lauder Brunton, to the stimulation by the smoke of the terminal branches of the fifth cranial nerve, and this in its turn leads to a stimulation of the general brain circulation.

It is possible there are better sedatives than tobacco smoked in moderation, but there is none so easily within the means of us all, and few that are less dangerous.

LEGAL SOLID GOLD

What Is Meant by the oft-used Phrase in the Law.

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COLOMBIA TO OPERATE RICH EMERALD MINES

Government to Take Hold and Produce Precious Stones for Its Own Benefit

A Bogota despatch to the New York Herald says: The German minister here has sent to his government a detailed report on the emerald mines of Muso, in the department of Boyacá. These mines have undergone many vicissitudes.

After the country broke away from Spain they were at first held by Boyacá and worked for its benefit in an indolent sort of way. Then the national government laid claim to them and they were shiftlessly worked by various concession holders. Until the most recent revolution nobody paid any attention to the workings or the value of the stones taken from them.

Now they have been leased to a Colombian syndicate for five years, and a rigid government supervision is exercised over the output. It is the intention of the administration when the lease expires to take up the working of the mines on its own account.

From the mining village a narrow path leads to the mines, about 350 feet up the side of a steep mountain. The open cut shows a great variety of rocks and minerals, slate and quartz being the most prominent.

The emeralds are found in a fossiliferous limestone which shows in grey streaks among the darker rocks. The Spaniards used to get at the gems by driving adits into the hill following the veins. Now the open cut has been adopted and the rock is terraced from above.

High up on the mountain there are copious watercourses. These are directed into artificial reservoirs and flumes—one of them six miles long, and carried down to the mine. The quantity of water is so great that even in dry seasons there is sufficient to carry on operations.

As the rocks are pulverized the debris is converted into slime and carried by the water down the mountain to the Rio Minero, far below, which sweeps it along to sea. The gems are picked from the washing troughs by peons, who keep breaking up the rock smaller and smaller, so that nothing is lost.

Altogether more than 100 persons are employed. They receive twenty-five pesos in paper, equivalent to twenty-five cents a day in United States money, besides food, shelter and free medical attendance.

None of them can stand the work very long. The intense heat, especially in the bottom of the great pit of the mine, and the working in water break them down rapidly, and they fall victims to the local fever.

They work under canvas awnings and fix palm leaves over their heads to keep off the glare of the sun, but as the day wears on the atmosphere in the pit often rises to a temperature of 115 to 120 degrees, and it becomes as humid as that of a Turkish bath through the evaporation from the washing pans and the slime.

At every stage of the work the syndicate inspectors watch the peons scrupulously. Every stone is turned over to them the instant it is found. They clean it and report it to the government officials.

Until two or three years

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LIBRARY VOTING CONTEST

This elegant Library of 300 volumes and handsome cases will be given by vote to the Lodge, Society, Church or School in Victoria securing the largest number of votes in the following manner. The merchants listed below will give with each 10c. cash purchase, one vote. The contest began Sept. 20th, 1907, closes February 19th, 1908, at 7 p.m. At the close of the contest the Lodge, Society, church or school securing the largest number of votes secures the Library.

Current accounts when promptly paid are entitled to vote.

The Library is on exhibition in the show window of Wecott Bros. A ballot box is placed in the Redfern Jewelry store, where votes are to be deposited. Trade with the following merchants and secure the vote:

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KENNETH & SCHOLEFIELD
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The World of Labor

Barbers	2nd and 4th Monday
Blacksmiths	2nd and 3rd Tuesday
Carpenters	2nd and 4th Wednesday
Boilermakers' Helpers	1st and 3rd Th.
Bookbinders	Quarterly
Bricklayers	2nd and 4th Monday
Bartenders	1st and 3rd Sunday
Cooks and Waiters	2nd and 4th Tuesday
Carpenters	Alternate Wednesdays
Chimney sweepers	Fifth Friday
Electrical Workers	3rd Friday
Garnment Workers	1st Monday
Labourers	1st and 3rd Friday
Linen Workers	4th Thursday
Longshoremen	Every Monday
Letter Carriers	4th Wednesday
Machinists	1st and 3rd Thursday
Moulders	2nd Wednesday
Pianoforte	1st Sunday in Quarter
Plumbers	1st and 3rd Friday
Printing Pressmen	2nd Tuesday
Shipwrights	2nd and 4th Thursday
Stonecutters	2nd Thursday
Street Railway Employees	8 p.m.
Type-setters	Tuesday 2 p.m., 3rd Tuesday
Tailors	Monthly
Typographical	Last Sunday
T. L. Council	1st and 3rd Wednesday
Walters	• • •

their applications, which will be considered at the next meeting. At present there are over seventy members in the local union, which is rapidly growing in importance.

President Glocking of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, by his latest report shows that the progress of the eight hour fight is most satisfactory. More than 85 per cent. of the employers have signified their willingness to accept the new agreement. Boston is the most important local now on strike, which has a membership of 600.

At the recent session of the British Trades Union congress a number of resolutions were introduced dealing with amendments to the factory laws for the benefit of the various trades. Other resolutions were: Approval of the principle of the eight-hour day in all employments; urging the principles of arbitration, both voluntary and compulsory, in trade disputes and the establishment of a labor daily paper.

Statistics for the twenty-five year period, from 1881 to 1905, show striking increases in the United States numbered 36,757 and lockouts 1,546. The total number of persons who went out on strike during the twenty-five years was 6,728,048, and locked out 716,331. The dependence of one occupation upon another in the same establishment swells the aggregate of employees affected during the period to 9,529,434.

It has been rumored for some time that a few of the Canadian labor unions are disposed to sever their connection with the American Federation of Labor. No particular reason is given other than that the unions in question feel that they are strong enough to go it alone. An attempt will be made to offset such a move by advocating a closer alliance between the labor organizations of the United States and Canada.

The Seattle Labor Temple Association has declared a dividend of 10 per cent. on the investment.

During the second quarter of this year, 3,000 Canadian textile workers were benefited by an increase in wages.

Salt Lake City has been chosen by the Brotherhood of Carpenters as the next convention city.

A proposition has been advanced to build a labor temple for the various unions of Greater New York.

A new district council of cabinet-makers has been formed, embracing the Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn., locals.

The Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Co. has made a big reduction in the number of employees at its car shops.

The Brotherhood of Railway Carmen now has 455 lodges, with a total membership of 30,451 and a cash balance of \$27,866.35.

Baltimore, Md., trades unionists are working with the local police department to secure one day off in seven for patrolmen.

The factories in Lawrence, Mass., are running to their capacity, with upwards of 35,000 persons finding steady employment therein.

The Associated Blacksmiths' society of Great Britain was established on its present basis in August, 1907, so that this is its jubilee year.

The Panama canal authorities have discontinued hiring labor abroad, the 42,000 men now at work being sufficient for the present.

Toledo, O., Pastors' union is now represented in the Central Labor Union, and the preachers' organization is a full-fledged labor body.

British boilermakers and iron ship-builders, according to the annual report, had a total membership at the close of 1906 of 52,056, an increase of 2,426 in the year.

Six new districts were added to the International Spinners' union, according to the report of President Urban Fleming at the annual session, which closed in Boston recently.

Iron moulder struck recently at Evansville, Ind., because of an order issued at the five stove foundries prohibiting the drinking of beer on the premises during the noon hour.

The American Federation of Labor has granted 320 charters in the last ten months, an increase of 140 over the same period last year. There is a balance of \$115,000 in the treasury.

The union pattern makers of Newark, N. J., have established the fifty-hour week in all the job shops of that city. The week is divided into five days of nine hours each, and a five-hour Saturday.

Labor organizations in New York state have a membership of more than one-fourth of the total number of votes. The aggregate membership of the 2,453 unions is 414,718, including 12,515 women members.

For nearly a century Viennese householders have been compelled by law to take care of sick domestic servants, and to provide hospital accommodations for them when it was not possible to care for them in the house.

The United Garment Workers' International union has signed contracts with all the manufacturers of white duck overalls in Detroit, Mich., guaranteeing forty-eight hours a week in all departments of the factories.

Official statistics issued by the French government show that there are in France nearly 12,000,000 workers making regular deposits in the post office savings banks. These savings represent more than \$88,000,000, an average of \$80 per head per year.

In an effort to get out of the mines and breakers between 7,000 and 8,000 boys, who it is estimated are under the age required by the child labor laws, the Pennsylvania state department of mining is now about to conduct an investigation.

The G. T. P. Co. at Prince Rupert are now employing men and expect to have a camp with 150 axemen, who will receive 37 1/2 cents per hour, and will be charged \$5 per week for board.

The regular meeting of the Bartenders' local union, No. 814, was held on Sunday evening, with a large attendance of members present. Several candidates for admission made

it out in order that workers may just know what are the actual conditions there: Telephone man, lineman, 8 hours, \$2.25 to \$3.50; greatest per cent. apprentices. Inside telephone men, 8 hours, \$2.00 to \$3.25; greatest per cent. apprentices. Telegraph men, 10 hours, \$30 to \$50 per month. Street railway men, 10 hours, \$1.45 to \$3.00 per day. Operators, station, 12 hours, \$40 to \$60 per month. Trimmers, 10 hours, \$50 to \$65 and find rig. Cable splicers, 8 to 10 hours, \$2.00 to \$4.00 per day. Underground men, 8 to 10 hours, \$2.00 to \$2.25 per day. Shopmen, 10 hours, \$1.25 to \$2.50 per day.

This table shows how women are represented in the different vocations in the United States, or were when the census figures were taken:

Servants and waiters	1,165,561
Farm laborers	456,429
Dressmakers	338,144
Laundresses	328,925
Teachers	328,206
Farmers	307,706
Textile mill hands	231,458
Housekeepers	146,929
Saleswomen	142,235
Seamstresses	138,724
Nurses	108,691
Bookkeepers	72,896
Laborers	106,016
Typewriters	85,063
Milliners	82,936
Clerks	81,600
Tailors	61,571

That includes all the important classifications. The total indicates that the number of women wage-earners in the United States is over one-fifth the number of male wage-earners.

The Lemieux Act has been invoked by the miners employed at the Hillcrest collieries and a fine of \$200 imposed on the company. It was proved to the satisfaction of the magistrate who tried the case at Frank that the law had been disregarded by the posting of a notice locking out the men while an arbitration board was still sitting for the purpose of attempting to settle the dispute. It is said that this is the first conviction recorded under the Act. Assuming that the facts were as found by the court, it is difficult to understand the motive of the company in attempting to set the law at defiance. The Act is none too popular amongst the wage-earners, and therefore it would appear that this incident at Hillcrest was most unfortunate, as being calculated to increase the feeling of mistrust with which the measure is now regarded in some quarters, although the imposition of a fine will counteract this to some extent. The law to a very large degree is in the nature of an experiment, and employers would display wisdom if they would assist in giving it a fair test, so that its efficiency or otherwise may be demonstrated.

It may be true that the improved condition of the workingman is due to the fact that he fought hard against the tyranny of those who would, if permitted, make him a mere slave, but we sometimes feel doubtful whether it could not be demonstrated by the production of statistical evidence that the wage-earner in his many struggles for "better terms" with his employer, has in the last analysis, suffered a direct loss of earning capacity, which to a very serious extent offsets his aggregate gain. This observation seems justified by recent despatches, which say that the miners employed at the Springhill, Nova Scotia, collieries have just returned to work, after a thirteen weeks' strike, which has cost the men in wages \$250,000. The province also lost \$160,000 in royalties. This was the twentieth strike at Springhill in eighteen years. This seems to indicate that a strike may be likened to a double-edged knife, which, cutting both ways, injures alike the wage earner and the community at large. The greatest blot on our boasted civilization is our inability to devise some method to adjust differences between employer and employee without resorting to the disastrous method of a strike. Happily, the efforts of legislators are being directed to this end to a greater extent than ever before in the history of the world, and there are indications that the problem will ultimately be solved.

He who may be able to eliminate from our social system this terrible evil will occupy a very high position among the benefactors of the human race.

ANOTHER UNION VENTURE

Organized Compositors Considering an Old-Age Pension Scheme.

Along the line of meritorious conceptions and achievements of the International Typographical Union none occupies a higher plane than the proposition to pension superannuated members of the craft, which was adopted by the recent convention of the union, and submitted for membership vote. Almshouses, Infirmarys, and kindred institutions may be filled with humanity whose circumstances during life either through prodigality or misfortune, have prevented the saving of penury for the proverbial "rainy day," but the International Typographical Union will have none of these, for in addition to its Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs it is seriously considering the possibilities of an international pension scheme that will enable it to place in independent circumstances those of its membership who have run life's race with no financial advantages to themselves, and who are, for family or other reasons, unable to take advantage of the adequate provisions of its haven of rest.

Local typographical unions of the larger size have grappled with the pension proposition with more or less success, but the International Typographical Union giving the matter considerable and standing insures a widespread international character to the movement that can have no other effect than the dovetailing and cementing of that fraternal spirit that springs spontaneously from heart to heart among printers, and which has feasible demonstrations of utility in the Colorado Springs retreat—the "bounty unpurchaseable, its charity without price."

The International Typographical Union never does anything by halves. An organization of 50,000 members, scattered throughout the United States and Canada, that can begin with a working capital of \$10,000 and intelligently and successfully build and conduct an institution representing every penny's worth of \$50,000, can be relied upon to originate and inaugurate a plan for pensioning its aged and infirm membership that will be worthy of emulation for organizations of like character.

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A LIFE THAT IS WORSE THAN DEATH

Discussion in France About Abolition of Death Penalty

In the discussion now going on over the retention or abolition of the death penalty in France one of the most keenly disputed points is the manner in which the penal settlements in New Caledonia and French Guiana are managed, says a Paris despatch. Whilst one party maintains that a convict, besides costing considerably more than a French soldier to keep, is much better housed, fed, and generally treated, others describe in vivid terms the almost unspeakable horrors that have to be borne as long as life lasts, which is but for a short period of months as a rule. And both sides are supported by official documents and testimony of writers who have personally visited and inspected the bagnes they depict.

One of the most expert of these is undoubtedly M. Paul Richard, who has been making a study of the conditions of life in Cayenne and giving the readers of the "Séclé" the result in a series of articles extending over the last fortnight, and not yet concluded. His evidence summarily disposes of all ideas of luxury and happiness in connection with life sentences.

One of the most detailed descriptions is devoted to the settlement on the banks of the Kuru river, where nine hundred convicts are kept in five isolated camps, lost in the depths of the otherwise virgin forest, and one principal depot named "Les Roaches." Three of these camps hold only about fifty prisoners, each in charge of a single warden, but are visited every week by a doctor and the chief inspector. It was during the weekly visit to one of these, Gourdonville, a few years ago, that a bursar incident occurred. The officials had left the launch on which they used to make their inspection, and were accompanied by the engineer with the keys necessary to set the machinery in motion. They had not gone far, however, when they were saluted with a chorus of triumphant shouts and whistles, and saw the boat full of convicts careering full speed down stream. The men had contrived to manufacture wooden keys, and kept on their way, greeting each camp as they passed in the same fashion until they reached the sea. Here they broached a cask of rum, and next morning were found, all stupidly drunk, drifting along the Demerara coast.

Like most forest camps, Gourdonville is built of little square log huts like a negro village, every hut having three or four occupants, and no furniture beyond strips of canvas stretched on pegs to serve as couches. All night long through the interstices of the leafy roofs the sleepers are exposed to the attacks of all creatures that crawl or fly, the worst being venomous flies and vampire bats, horrible little silent bloodsuckers who never cease feeding on their unconscious victims. One convict was seen by M. Richard whose blood had been drained seven times in one night and who said that if only they had known how to cover themselves with it might be possible to sleep in peace—but they had not.

Fever-Laden Swamps

But Gourdonville is only a small camp. After the principal establishment of "Les Roaches" the most important are Passoura and Paria, each with about 200 inmates. Paria is four miles only from Les Roaches by river, and a one-horse tramway leads from the landing stage into the depths of the forest to the "Camp of Death," as it has been christened locally. Even its original name of Paria is a peculiarly sinister sound, and to be sent thither is generally taken as starting on the last stage toward the supreme exile. The fever which rises in foetid steam banks of Guiana assumes a particularly pernicious form at Paria, and strikes a man down almost like the spring of a wild beast from the accursed forest. One of the convicts, in conversation with M. Richard, said that out of 122 deported to the Kuru settlements during the previous year only 17 survived, and of those sent to Paria he was the only one left. When a batch of fresh prisoners arrived thus—You have come here to die; in 30 days not one of you will be alive." It is not astonishing that on the same evening most of them risked being shot down in an attempt to escape.

One of those who were recaptured remarked to M. Richard, "I shall only try again. I would rather lose my life in trying to save it, than sit down here and die like a poisoned dog." A great number of the prisoners in the "Camp of Death" and other not much more salubrious settlements at the time of M. Richard's visit seem to have been from the army. "I struck a sergeant who kicked over my plate of soup and got a life sentence," said one. "And I," said another, "was sentenced to death by court-martial. They told me I should be better off out here than at hard labor, and all I had to do was to set fire to my mattress. When the president of the court told me that I had been sentenced to death, I did not believe him and began to laugh, thinking it was a joke. But it was only too true. Luckily my sentence was commuted. I burnt my mattress, and am here for the rest of my life. Yet," he added, "I have never done much harm to anybody." The reason that so many military prisoners are found amongst those sentenced under common law is, apparently, the difficulty of accommodation in the military prisons and the severity of the "public labor" imposed for trivial offences. Consequently, owing to the tradition that the bagne at Cayenne is quite a pleasant residence, those who are undergoing short terms for some purely conventional military or disciplinary offence commit an extra "crime," such as burning their bedding, and are at once condemned for life, or to long terms of travaux forces instead of the detested travaux publiques.

Marc Twain Stories

At a Society dinner some time ago the great American humorist had just finished a piquant address when a Mr. Evans, a lawyer, rose, thrust both his hands down into his trousers pockets, as was his habit, and laughingly remarked—

"Doesn't it strike this company as a little unusual that a professional humorist should be funny?"

Mark Twain waited until the laughter excited by this sally, had subsided, and then drawled out—

"Doesn't it strike this company as a little unusual that a professional lawyer should have his hands in his own pockets?"

It is said that the roar of laughter which greeted Mark's retort could be heard streets away.

At another dinner party Mark Twain was somewhat strangely involved in a curious wager by a clever move of an ingenious guest—a Mr. Daly—the representative of a notorious city in the States. The wager lay between Mr. Daly and Mark Twain, and was to the effect that who told the biggest lie won. Mr. Daly claimed the right to start, which was readily granted by his opponent, and he quoted forthwith—

"Well, ladies and gentlemen, there was once a gentleman in (mentioning the city he represented) who"

The genial Mark rose at this point, and interrupted with the drawing remark—"Ladies and gentlemen, he has won!"

Neglect at Headquarters

A new prison had just been built at Paria, according to M. Richard's journal, though it would seem almost a mockery to prepare such a habitation for human beings in that awful spot. Going over it with an inspector,

they nevertheless, found about a dozen convicts already inside. Most of the complaints were of the lack of sufficient clothing and foot gear. One had never had a blanket, whilst a second, not having received the regulation pair of shoes, preferred to commit some offence and be sent to prison rather than go into the forest unshod. To each and all the official made vague promises, but when they were alone he admitted with sigh that the prisoners were right to complain, and that things ought never to be allowed to come to such a pass. Only fourteen pairs of shoes had come out to the Kuru river that year for six hundred convicts, and the cloth sent out by the central administration for the colonels for the year's clothing had only reached them in November. It became difficult for the men to get their wearing apparel for one year before January of the next. And in the rainy season it is most necessary for the men to have a change of clothing, as the report says, not to preserve their health, but "to keep them out of hospital, where the cost of keeping them is higher." In winter they often have to work in the forest up to their waists in water, and the consequence of being compelled to remain in the same clothes is almost certain death. Possibly, however, as the cost of keeping a man in camp is £28 a year, it is cheaper to kill him off at once than to keep him temporarily out of hospital, where he might cost a few pounds more. At least, this is M. Richard's suggestion.

The shocking state of the penitentiary prisons and camps is, however, only in degree more open to reproach than the whole system in France itself. One only requires to read the last number of the "Revue Penitentiaire" to marvel that things are not even worse at the other end of the world. And one of the reasons of the growth and precocity of crime in France is almost certainly to be found in the scandalous negligence shown in the treatment of prisoners of all categories and sexes, young and old, accused only and condemned, being promiscuously herded together in prisons which are finally mere hotbeds of criminal association and production.

DUCAL FORTUNES

**Wealth of Some of England's Dukes
In Recent Years**

The estate of the sixth Duke of Richmond and Gordon, who died on September 27, 1903, aged 85 years, was valued for probate at £353,573 gross with net personality of the value of £300,132. But, as appeared in proceedings which have lately been reported, he had previously given bonds for £702,000 to his son, the present duke, and to his grandson, Lord Settrington, now Earl of March, and other bonds to the amount of £8,314, all of which it has been held were not liable to be charged with the estate duty.

5. It thus appears that a revision of the tariff had become necessary in the interests of the Australian revenue.

The new tariff is also designed to develop Australian industry with special provisions to ensure to Australian labor a fair share of the benefit; and to encourage importations from the United Kingdom rather than from foreign countries, such manufactures as Australia does not at present, and cannot reasonably expect in the near future to make for herself.

6. The new tariff comprises (a) general duties ad valorem and specific rates; (b) preferential rates applicable aforesum to United Kingdom goods; (c) a general free list applicable to all countries; (d) a United Kingdom free list for goods which are dutiable when imported from other countries, thus embodying the principle of the Empire free list in the new Canadian tariff.

7. The classification is not altered in principle, but the number of items separately tariffed has been greatly increased, making a general comparison between the old and new rates extremely difficult.

8. The rates of duty have, on the whole, been increased. Thus in 1906 the "piece goods" imported were subject to an average tariff of 10 per cent.; if the new tariff had been in force, these goods would have been subject to an average tariff of 16 per cent. Similarly, machinery was subject to an average tariff of 7 1/4 per cent. under the old tariff, but if imported under the new tariff would have had to pay 18 1/2 per cent.

9. The adoption in the new tariff of the principle of preference for goods of United Kingdom origin has the effect in all the tariff groups, except "stimulants" and "tobacco," of making the increase in the tariff against United Kingdom goods appreciably less than against the goods from other countries.

10. Preference is given to United Kingdom goods in two ways:—(a) Goods of United Kingdom origin are admitted free while other goods are subject to duty; (b) goods of United Kingdom origin are subject to lower duties than other goods.

11. In the largest and most important division (i.e., apparel and textiles), in which the imports in 1906 exceeded 12 1/4 millions sterling, the general rise is from an average of 13 to 20 1/2 per cent. ad valorem; but while the tariff against United Kingdom goods has been increased by 6 1/2 per cent., the increase against other goods has been 9 3/4 per cent. ad valorem.

Ninety per cent., or £8,500,000 worth of the imports of apparel and textiles imported from the United Kingdom is subject to preference rates; while of the trade done by other countries 62 1/2 per cent., or £2,400,000 worth, is subject to preference rates if imported from the United Kingdom.

12. In the "metals and machinery" division an analysis of 90 per cent. of the total shows that, while the average rate on goods coming from the United Kingdom has been increased by 7 1/2 per cent., the increase against other countries has been 7 1/2 per cent.

The portion analysed shows that £3,600,000 out of the total of £5,300,000 of "metals and machinery" imported from the United Kingdom receives preference rates; while of the remaining £3,060,000 of imports from other countries £1,400,000 worth receives preference rates if imported from the United Kingdom, more than £250,000 worth coming under the operation of the United Kingdom free list.

13. On "paper and stationery," the average tariff against United Kingdom goods has been increased by 10 per cent., but against other countries the increase has been 9 1/2 per cent.

In this division £643,000 worth, or nearly 60 per cent., of the imports from the United Kingdom receive preference rates; and of the imports from other countries 93 per cent., or £681,000 worth are granted preference if imported from the United Kingdom. Nearly two-thirds of this £681,000 receive preference by the application of the principle of the United Kingdom free list.

14. In the "earthenware, china, and glass" group the duties against United Kingdom goods have been increased by 6 1/2 per cent. ad valorem; against other goods the increase is 9 1/2 per cent. ad valorem.

15. The 1906 value of the Australian imports placed on the United Kingdom free list is not less than £3,000,000. In addition, the value of goods placed on the general free list, available for the United Kingdom and all

THE NEW TARIFF OF AUSTRALIA

**British Commission Issues a
Memorandum Giving a
Full Analysis**

The Tariff commission have published a memorandum giving a full analysis, with numerous tables, of the new Australian tariff (Vacher and Sons, Great Smith street, Westminster).

The main points brought out in this memorandum are given in the following summary, prepared by the commission:

1. A complete examination of the new Australian tariff shows that, while it will probably lead to a transference of trade from foreign countries to the United Kingdom, and affect the relative proportions of the different branches of the exports of the United Kingdom to Australia, it is not likely to diminish, and may, on the whole, increase, the total volume of those exports.

2. Under the previous tariffs the British share of the Australian import market was steadily diminishing. In the three years ending 1896 70 per cent. of the Australian imports came from the United Kingdom and 16 per cent. from foreign countries; in the three years ending 1906 the percentages were 60 and 26 respectively.

3. Since the 1902 tariff came into force the Australian customs revenue declined steadily, except in the financial year 1906-7, and in 1905-6 was nearly £1,000,000 below that of 1902-3. In 1906 the customs duties amounted to 17 per cent. of the value of the imports, as compared with 21 per cent. in 1903. In the same period the duties raised on the largest division of imports, "apparel and textiles," fell from 14 to 12 per cent. of the imports; on "earthenware, china, glass, etc., from 21 to 19 per cent; on "leather and rubber" from 13 to 13 per cent; on "metals and machinery" from 7 to 6 per cent.

4. It thus appears that a revision of the tariff had become necessary in the interests of the Australian revenue. The new tariff is also designed to develop Australian industry with special provisions to ensure to Australian labor a fair share of the benefit; and to encourage importations from the United Kingdom rather than from foreign countries, such manufactures as Australia does not at present, and cannot reasonably expect in the near future to make for herself.

5. The new tariff comprises (a) general duties ad valorem and specific rates; (b) preferential rates applicable aforesum to United Kingdom goods; (c) a general free list applicable to all countries; (d) a United Kingdom free list for goods which are dutiable when imported from other countries, thus embodying the principle of the Empire free list in the new Canadian tariff.

6. The classification is not altered in principle, but the number of items separately tariffed has been greatly increased, making a general comparison between the old and new rates extremely difficult.

7. The rates of duty have, on the whole, been increased. Thus in 1906 the "piece goods" imported were subject to an average tariff of 10 per cent.; if the new tariff had been in force, these goods would have been subject to an average tariff of 16 per cent. Similarly, machinery was subject to an average tariff of 7 1/4 per cent. under the old tariff, but if imported under the new tariff would have had to pay 18 1/2 per cent.

8. The adoption in the new tariff of the principle of preference for goods of United Kingdom origin has the effect in all the tariff groups, except "stimulants" and "tobacco," of making the increase in the tariff against United Kingdom goods appreciably less than against the goods from other countries.

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7 rooms, Pandora St.	\$4,750
Rockland Avenue,	\$4,750
Nice cottage, 6 rooms, corner lot and half	\$5,000
Beautiful home, Bellot St., 7 rooms	\$5,800
Off Oak Bay Ave., 8 rooms, lovely view	\$6,000
8 rooms Government St.	\$7,000
8 rooms, water frontage	\$7,500
10 rooms, Michigan St.	\$7,500
10 rooms, Dallas Road....	\$9,000
8 rooms and 1 1/4 acres Esquimalt Road	\$9,500
8 rooms, Belleville St.	